THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MR. DICKENS AND THE QUEEN.

Tournament at Laurel, Md.

The Scaffold in Delaware.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TO BE AVENGED.

Edward Darnell, the Murderer of Thomas Hogan, a Philadelphia Peddler, to be Hung at Dover, Del., To-morrow.

In March last, Thomas Hogan, who for ten years previously had been boarding with Mr. Martin Cranston, at No. 707 Shippen street, in this city, went on a journey to the interior of Delaware to collect muskrat skins. Hogan was a man about fifty years of age, a native of Ireland, and had been in this country about eighteen years, five of which had been passed in the United States navy. He was a quiet, respectable, and industrious man, and not in the habit of carrying with him on his periodical trips into Delaware more money than was necessary to make his small purchases of muskrat skins. He left this city on March 15, and when more than a week—the usual length of his trips—had elapsed without any tidings from him, his friends became alarmed.

On the 19th of March the body of a man, who was subsequently identified as Hogan, was found by some fishermen in Kersey's dam, on the road from Canterbury to Frederica, in Kent county, Delaware. Mr. Cranston, with whom he had boarded so long, visited Delaware at once, and fully identified the discovered body as that of his friend. The following are the particulars of the manner in which he met his death, as related in the confession of one of the colored men who was soon after arrested on the charge of committing the foul deed:—

Hogan had made some purchases of old metal, which he traded in as well as muskrat skins, and on the road from Canterbury to Frederica stopped at the house of an acquaintance for rest and refreshment. After he left the house he met two colored men, and asked after skins. He was requested to go with them, and they led him to a secluded spot near a mill dam, where he was struck on the back of the head with a fence rail, which stunned him and laid him on the ground. He then made an attempt to rise, when the blow was repeated until he was rendered incapable of resistance. He was next dragged to the mill pond, thrown in and held under the water with the end of the rail until he was dead. This story was fully confirmed by the post-mortem examination. Three wounds were found on the side and back of the head, one three inches long over the left ear, which cut entirely through the scalp; one on the back of the head two and a half inches long, and one over the right ear. The surgeon who made the examination is of the opinion that Hogan was not dead when he was thrown into the mill pond. Previous to throwing the unfortunate man into the water, his assailants stripped him of all his clothing except his pantaloons, and took from his person all the money found upon it.

Two colored men, Edward Darnell and William Lober by name, were arrested on the charge of having committed this dastardly deed, and at their trial, which took place at Dover in the latter part of April, Darnell was convicted, while Lober was acquitted. The chief testimony against the latter was the admissions made by Darnell, but his stories were so conflicting that no dependence could be placed upon them, and consequently he alone is to suffer the penalty of the crime. The execution of Darnell is to take place to-morrow at Dover, the county seat of Kent. The doomed man is represented as not being very much reconciled to his fate, and still persists that the murder was committed by Lober, who was acquitted by the jury.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

A Model Republican Nominee—A Gentleman who Would Rather be Defeated than Buy Votes.

The Wilmington *Commercial* publishes a letter from Mr. T. B. Coursey, recently nominated by the Republicans for the Governorship of Delaware. It is a document quite out of the common run. We present a portion of it:—

You inform me the State Convention have chosen me as their standard bearer in the coming campaign. I can do nothing less than accept the position assigned me. I may be allowed, at the same time, to say that in accepting it I do so at a great sacrifice of personal comfort. Living, as I have been, a retired life, devoted to the happiness of my family, literally sitting under my own vine, with none to molest or make me afraid, I was then master of the situation, with but little to disturb my quiet and repose. But in accepting the situation assigned me I am set up for the next six months as a mark for all the slang and slander of those opponents who do not even respect the sacred precincts of the family circle, and care not what means they use to traduce the character of a political antagonist. I have, however, made up my mind to possess my soul in peace and try to be prepared to pass such by as not worth being troubled over. It is nevertheless difficult for a man who has endeavored to live a correct life and leave as a legacy to his children an unsullied reputation to remain unmoved under such circumstances.

Candidates for the executive chair are rarely taken from the rural districts and common walks of life, and it has come to be the opinion of some that none but professional men are fitted for the position, and your candidate has been already twitted with being illiterate and lacking capacity, etc., for the position. I make no pretension to being a Solomon, and am willing to admit that there are others who, on account of educational opportunities and professional associations, ought to be better fitted to adorn the executive chair than your candidate, who was educated at the plough and jack-plane. Nevertheless, should I be elected, I will endeavor to give no cause to bring a blush to the cheek of those who nominated me or may assist in my election.

I suggest that we conduct the campaign with a little more respect toward our opponents than they have heretofore shown to us. The issues of the war are over and it is useless to call hard names; harsh epithets engender bad feelings, and no votes are made by it.

Allow me also to say a word in regard to the use of money during the campaign. Though in doing so I may lay myself liable to the loss of a few votes in certain quarters, yet if there is not in the religious and moral portion of the opposite party a sufficient amount of interest in the purity of the ballot-box to make up my loss, let me suffer the consequence; it will be no more than I have done before.

Bribery at the polls has grown to an alarming extent in this State. It is a disgrace to any community claiming either Christianity or morality. It ought to be abated, or republican government will soon be among the things that were. I hope that no money, from any source whatever, will be used for buying votes in the coming campaign. I so detest and abhor the whole thing that I would sooner be defeated than so elected.

Aggravated Assault on a Supporter of Mr. Coursey.

The *Commercial* also publishes the following despatch from Smyrna, Delaware, June 21:—Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon, by an aggravated assault made by a butcher of this town, named Wilson, on the person of George Blake, Esq., a well-known horse-power engineer, and a prominent Republican. Mr. Blake, by his outspoken and manly advocacy of Coursey and Heald, has brought down upon himself the ill-will of the Ku-Klux ruffians of this town, which culminated in the assault from which his life is jeopardized. He was severely cut about the head with the Ku-Klux arguments of brickbats and a billy. Wilson was arrested and fined.

SPORTS OF THE CHIVALRY.

How Grown-up Children in the South Amuse Themselves—A Tournament—The Knights—A Precious Set of Guys—Choosing the Queen and Maids of Honor.

A Laurel (Md.) correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes:—

The tournament took place this afternoon in a beautiful grove just south of the town, and about 4 o'clock the array of beauty has seldom been excelled in this section of the country.

The knights having arrived, as also the officers, it was determined to commence riding forthwith.

MARSHALLING THE KNIGHTS.

In front of the stand the ring was hung, and the course (one hundred yards) having been marked off, the knights were marshalled in front of the stand, and were informed that it was expected that they would make the distance in ten seconds, and the riding commenced, Snowden calling the knights in turn, while a charge was sounded by the bugle.

The knights who entered were the following:—"Shoo Fly," dressed in white, with red scarf and black cap, surmounted by blue feather; "Montpelier," red shirt, black cap, and red feather; "Laurel," black shirt, fancy trimmed; "Avondale," black shirt, fancy trimmed, black hat; "Howard," black suit, trimmed with gold; "Oak Grove," grey suit, trimmed with blue; "Lone Star," white suit, trimmed with red, red sash, blue bosom, with large red star; "Glencoe," dressed as a Highlander, with red cap and black plume; "Tanglewood," white shirt and sash, black Scotch cap and large white plume; "Fairview," white dress, blue cap, and white feather; "Arlington," black pants, white shirt, red and white sash, black hat and plume; "Granite Hall," white shirt, black pants, hat and plume, red sash; "Beacon Hall," white spangled dress and white cap; "Prince George's," Kent Duvall, white dress, red sash; and "Santa Fe," grey pants, white shirt, and black cap.

THE TILTING.

The riding with most of them was excellent, some of the knights not using the stirrup, but hanging to their steeds like Comanches, and, as the score will show, this tournament was a creditable one. Each knight was called on to tilt five times. It was somewhat singular that a few who had made fine records during the practice for the tournament did not come anywhere near gaining the prize.

THE AWARDS.

The tilting having resulted in favor of Mr. Hill, the Knight of the Oak Grove, winning the privilege of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, and Mr. Bentley (Tanglewood) that of choosing the first maid of honor, the result was announced, and there being a tie between Laurel, John Talbott; Avondale, William Talbott; Glencoe, Wilson Snowden; and Lone Star, Eugene Calvert, they were required to ride off, and did so with the following result:—Laurel, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0; Avondale, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1; Glencoe, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0; Lone Star, 0. Mr. John Talbott was declared entitled to select the second maid of honor, and Mr. Wilson Talbott the third maid of honor. The knights being again marshalled in front of the stand, the general result was announced by Mr. Duval, and the successful knights were directed to select the Queen and maids of honor.

THE QUEEN AND MAIDS OF HONOR.

Under the marshalship of Dr. Snowden they proceeded through the crowd, and Mr. Hill having selected Miss Laura Talbott, received her handkerchief on his lance as a token that she would receive at his hands the crown, Mr. Bentley selected Miss Mary Carr; Mr. John Talbott, Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, and Mr. Wilson Talbott, Miss Mollie Jenkins, as the maids of honor. They returned to the stand, and the selections having been announced, the judges returned their thanks and those of the assemblage to the knights, and announced that the coronation would take place at Fleester's Town Hall in the evening.

After the larger portion of the company had left the grounds several of the knights and some who had not entered in the tournament tried their hands again, and for a time an exciting contest progressed, the participants mostly taking the ring four times out of five, and one young man won a couple of dollars wagering $5 to twenty cents that he could take the ring each time.

THE CORONATION AND THE BALL.

At 8½ o'clock this evening the Town Hall was crowded to overflowing by those who held invitations, and the coronation ceremony was performed by Mr. Jenkes making an appropriate address to the successful knights, and after a promenade dancing was commenced, the first set being composed of the successful knights, and the Queen and maids of honor.

A SECRET MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Mother of the Bride Stabs the Bridegroom to the Heart.

Thirty years ago a great sensation was created in this city, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, by the discovery that Augustine Kennerly, the City Collector, was a defaulter to the amount of between $20,000 and $30,000. The exact amount was never ascertained, owing to the system of book-keeping in vogue at that time. Kennerly belonged to a highly respectable family. Several years afterwards he published a statement, attempting to exonerate himself, but it was not entirely satisfactory. He also published a novel called the "Heiress of Fotheringay," which did not make him a very high reputation as a romancist.

During many years of his life he lived on terms of intimacy with a colored woman. This woman had several children, who were bright mulattoes. The old lady is known as Mrs. Holland, and has resided for many years at Cheltenham, owning five or six acres of land there, besides property in the city—the whole valued at about $50,000. Her younger daughter, Augustine, was her favorite, and was educated in the convent at Baltimore, in all the accomplishments of a modern education. The mother, having seen the colored people of the United States rise from a condition of servitude to the plane they now occupy, fondly looked forward to the time when Augustine would be led to the altar by a respectable white man. But her hope was doomed to be blighted. She had in her employ a mulatto man named James Madison, who drove a team belonging to her, and hauled fireclay for the brick works at Cheltenham. Madison was considered an honest and faithful man. Being an inmate of the house, he had frequent opportunities of cultivating the acquaintance of Augustine; but his wooing was in secret, as he well knew the old lady would scorn any alliance with him.

He succeeded, however, in winning the affections of the girl, who is about twenty years of age, and well educated. They were married without the knowledge of the old lady.

Immediately after the wedding the couple started on the Pacific road on a short bridal tour to Rocheport, Boon county, the former place of residence of the bridegroom. When Mrs. Holland heard of the marriage her indignation knew no bounds. She pursued the fugitives to Rocheport, and there meeting Madison face to face, plunged a dagger into his heart, killing him on the spot. Such is the account that reaches us from authentic sources. Mrs. Holland was arrested on a charge of murder, and her trial is set for August 3.

—A railroad conductor in Maine has been on the road twenty years, has travelled 700,000 miles, and has never met with an accident.

DICKENS.

The Queen and the Great Novelist—London in Mourning.

Mr. Smalley writes to the New York *Tribune* a letter from England upon the death of Mr. Dickens, from which we extract the following passages:—

The suddenness of his death has taken the London press by surprise. There seems to have been at first a desire to keep his illness a secret. He was attacked at his home near Rochester, about twenty-five miles from London, Wednesday evening at dinner. Nothing was known of it by the evening papers of the day following. Physicians arrived in rapid succession from the neighboring town and from London. They all agreed that the case was hopeless from the first moment.

His was one of those thoroughbred natures that go on working at full speed till the last moment; then, without any premonitory symptoms of weakness or any sensible failure of energies or faculties, break up in any moment. His sister-in-law was with him; his son and two daughters were telegraphed for and arrived in time to stand by his bed as the lamp went finally out. From the first moment to the last he remained unconscious, and no spoken farewell softened the bitter grief of relatives and friends.

Among his sincere mourners is the Queen. The relations between her and Mr. Dickens were once so far from being true that Mr. Dickens felt himself obliged to decline an invitation to the Court. He was, in fact, invited as an amateur actor and reader, but being invited only as such, refused. With a sense of the dignity of his profession only too rare in England, he said that while he yielded to nobody in proper respect for his sovereign, he would not enter any house professionally where he could not be received on equal terms socially. It was the ridiculous punctilio of some gold-stick-in-waiting that stood between the Queen and Mr. Dickens, and it happened so long ago that it is only worth remembering to show how much wiser the Queen has proved in such matters than her counsellors. She put aside, or probably there was no need to put aside, the foolish suggestions of etiquette, and of late years the Queen has welcomed Mr. Dickens to her house, as she welcomes any other guest of distinction. There had grown up between them a feeling of personal friendship. The Queen sent him her book, with a graceful note saying how unworthy such a trifle was of the acceptance of him who was the chief among the writers of her time. Mr. Dickens, not long before his death, gave to the Queen a copy of the library edition of his works. She put it in her private cabinet, and asked Mr. Helps to let Mr. Dickens know that his gift was placed where it would be always plainest in her sight and readiest to her hand. The letter containing this message reached the great novelist's home while he lay slowly dying and unconscious.

It is known that public honors have been pressed by the Queen and her advisers upon Mr. Dickens. After what he said at Liverpool last year he could not well be offered a peerage, but he might have had that or any lesser title if he would. Times have changed a little since Macaulay was happy and proud to accept what Dickens could refuse without pride or offense, but simply because he thought the dignity unsuited to him. When he had gratefully declined everything else, the Queen asked him to accept a seat in her Privy Council. If he would not have that either, I presume it was because it confers the title of Right Honorable, and he preferred to be simply Charles Dickens. Intelligence of his death was sent by telegraph to Balmoral, and Colonel Ponsonby, one of the household officers, replied, "The Queen commands me to express her deepest regret at the sad news of Charles Dickens' death." I need not go on to say how universal is the sorrow among the English people. The press is filled with eulogies, as is only natural, but what is remarkable is that on the second day after the announcement, after the leading articles and biographies had been duly published, every journal returns to the same sad topic. In most of them the later articles are filled with personal reminiscences, and of a kind that mark how genuine is the feeling that spreads through the community.

His Last Letter.

Mr. Dickens' last letter was addressed to his son at Cambridge; but the following was written on the day of his seizure with apoplexy:—

GADSHILL PLACE, HIGHAM BY ROCHESTER, Kent, WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870.—Dear Sir—It would be quite inconceivable to me—but for your letter—that any reasonable reader could possibly attach a Scriptural reference to a passage in a book of mine, reproducing a much-abused social figure of speech, impressed into all sorts of service, on all sorts of inappropriate occasions, without the faintest connection of it with its original source.

I am truly shocked to find that any reader can make the mistake. I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour, because I feel it and because I rewrote that history for my children, every one of whom knew it from having it repeated to them long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the housetops. Faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

An Accurate Sketch of Mr. Akerman's Life.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following sketch of Mr. Akerman's life, furnished to it by a prominent member of the bar of that city:—

I happen to know the following facts:—Amos Tappen Akerman was born at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, February 23, 1821, and was the son of Benjamin Tappan, of that city. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, and immediately afterwards went to Murfreesboro, N. C., to engage in teaching school. Remaining there only one year, he spent the next three years in teaching at Richmond, Va. He then removed to Peoria, Ill., where he studied for the legal profession with H. O. Merriman, Esq. From Peoria he went to Georgia, where he has since resided. He supported himself by teaching at Savannah for two years, and continued his legal studies with the Hon. John MacPherson Berrien, a former United States Attorney-General. Clarksville, Wabersham county, Ga., was the scene of his first professional labors, but he soon removed to Elberton, Elbert county, his present place of residence, where he has built up a large practice, accumulated a competent estate, and secured the respect and esteem of the bar and community.

In politics he was a Southern Whig, before the war, and we all know what that description of politician was. He was a supporter of the Southern side of every national question, and no man could have been a successful lawyer at the South with any other views. But he was for the Union inexorably until so late after actual hostilities that Gladstone had declared the existence of a nation, and there seemed to be no peace in the extreme South for Unionism.

After the war he engaged in the work of reconstruction as determined upon by Congress, was an active member of the Constitutional Convention, and has labored much at Washington for the settlement of the extraordinary Georgia problem. He received from President Grant the appointment of United States District Attorney for Georgia, in recognition of his services at this crisis of the State.

His education, his abilities, his experience, his position in his own State, and especially his attitude in respect to the "New South," render the nomination one eminently "fit to be made," although it is entirely unknown to the nation at large. A. R.

AN UNEXPECTED SPRINKLING.

Admirable Manner of Soaking a Thirsty Excursion Party.

The West Chester *Republican* of Tuesday says:—On the return of the excursion party over the Wilmington and Reading Railroad on Wednesday last, an incident occurred when a few miles above Downingtown, which, notwithstanding its disagreeable results, gave rise to considerable merriment. The train had stopped at a tank to supply the engine with water. The company had failed for want of time to place hose on the spout or trough of the reservoir, to insert in the tank of the engine, and a portable tin spout was used instead. As the train started, by some inexplicable means, the gate of the water tank became displaced thus permitting the water to escape. The stream emitted was some four inches in diameter, and struck near the bottom of the windows of the car, which were all open at the time. The seats were filled with occupants, and the effect of such a volume of water suddenly pouring into one's lap may better be imagined than described. We can only say that the sudden scrambling it produced was wonderful to behold. The entire train was thus immersed, the seats being saturated and the floors flooded. Although everything was suddenly rendered exceedingly disagreeable, the whole party took the affair good naturedly, and set it down as *the* practical joke of the occasion.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Yesterday's Excitement in Congress—Butler Calls Farnsworth an Assassin and a Coward.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent writes:—

There was a fearful scene in the House to-day among the radicals, wherein one member called another member an assassin and coward, and the other retorted by calling the other a thief. It had for its basis a matter insignificant enough in itself, but it soon grew into exciting proportions. The House had gone to business on the Speaker's table, and the first bill reached was one for the relief of Rollin White, a patent pistol maker, over which impended the first veto of President Grant. In the course of the debate General Butler took the floor, and advocated the passage of the bill. General Farnsworth was promptly on hand with an interjection, and quoted the rule of the House which prohibits any member from voting on a question in which he is interested. He thereupon declared that Butler had been first employed as counsel for the opponents of White, but had suddenly jumped on the other side and received a fee of $2000. This he proved by a certified document from the Patent Office, and added that, as a mere pretense to cover his tracks, Butler had filed a brief in the Supreme Court, which he had never argued, because the work was to be before Congress. "I therefore charge him," said Farnsworth, with vehement voice and gesture, "with being on both sides of this case—on one side without a fee and on the other side with a fee." This aroused the whole House, and the Democratic side came flocking into the central aisle to get a full view of the scene. A movement to shut off debate failed, and Butler got the floor to reply. Farnsworth intimated an interruption. Butler excitedly replied, "I don't yield to a man who has got more beard than brains," alluding to the long gray beard of the Illinois member, who as excitedly and quickly retorted, "The member from Massachusetts may curse my beard, but he shall not come into this House to steal under the shadow of it." Several Radicals cried, "Order!" "Order!" The Democrats answered, "Good!" "Good!" and nodded approval. Butler went ahead and characterized Farnsworth's statement as infamous and maliciously false, and denying that he had done anything professionally wrong, in violation of law, or incompatible with his position as a member of the House, as Farnsworth had charged. He admitted receiving the $2000, but put it on the plea that he had prepared a brief in the case for the Supreme Court, and then he went on to say that the dealing of a blow to one who was unprepared and without notice was the act of a coward and an assassin. Farnsworth winced a little. Down came the Speaker's gavel with a tremendous thump. Butler stopped quick enough. The whole House looked first at the Speaker, then at Farnsworth, who sat coolly in his seat, and then at Butler. There was no call to order. "What, is it a message from the Senate?" inquired Butler, breaking the silence. It was evident that this was not the usual signal for a message from the Senate, yet the Speaker and his gavel were still silent. Butler recently told the Speaker that the latter had the advantage because he always held the floor, but it appeared that the Speaker was willing that Butler should hold it now, and so he pushed ahead. "I take it," said he, growing redder in the face, "and I reiterate it, that it is a principle in ethics that no one will dispute, that he who deals a blow at one that is unprepared for it, and has no notice of it, who stabs him in the back and in the dark, is an assassin and a coward; and I venture to add that it is an assertion that even the Speaker's gavel will not interrupt." As to the intimation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court merely to obtain a fee, Butler said, flapping up his arms and looking with one eye an imploring slant at the ceiling and the other bent on Farnsworth:—

"Oh! Father Abraham, what these Christians are
Whose own hard dealings lead them to suspect
The very thoughts of others."

Down he sat, and after brief debate the House refused to pass the bill over the veto. Butler's client got just twelve votes, and thus ended this most disgraceful scene.

PHILADELPHIANS IN PARIS.

The following arrivals of Philadelphians at the gay capital are noted in the *American Register* (Paris) of June 4:—

J. W. Claxton, Orlando Crease, Thomas Eakins, Albert S. Gibbs, Miss Fannie M. Gibbs, Robert Hooper and lady, Mrs. Johnson and family, Francis Kurshy, Henry Lewis, Jr., Mias A. McGregor, Dr. R. Maris, Mrs. B. Magarge and family, Dr. C. H. Merklein, Benjamin Orne, Wells Southworth, Edw. T. Steel.

IN OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

Switzerland.—H. C. Biddle, W. C. Biddle and family, C. A. Griscom, H. M. Watts, T. Wells and family, Joseph J. Mickley, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Thurlow.

London.—H. L. Van Meter.

Brussels.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mall, Misses Maison.

Italy.—Mrs. H. J. Groesbeck and family.

Germany.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carver, Mrs. W. Schaeffer, Miss E. O. Schaeffer, William Whitehead, Mrs. Mary N. Buck, Mrs. S. Davis, Jacob Fleisher, Mrs. Ella Simpson and daughters.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arraignments for Murder.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the barber John Hanlon, *alias* Charles Hanlon, *alias* Charles E. Harris, was arraigned upon the charge of having, on the 8th of December, 1868, murdered the child Mary Mohrman while in the perpetration of an outrage upon her person. He appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed, and said he was "not guilty" and would be tried "by God and his country" in a firm, resolute tone, as though he apprehended nothing from the trial.

Benjamin H. Brewster, one of the counsel for the accused, said that by the direction of his client, and the latter's family, he moved the Court to grant a continuance of his cause until October, saying that as Hanlon was now undergoing a sentence of five years' imprisonment, he was always on hand when the Commonwealth wanted him, and moreover, the motion came directly from him, so that he could take no benefit from the four-term rule. A principal reason for the postponement was the absence of Mr. O'Neil, who had especial charge of the case.

The District Attorney did not oppose the motion and the continuance was allowed.

Thomas and Hugh Goldin and Peter McKnew were arraigned for the murder of Reding McManus and James McCauley, in West Philadelphia, on the 22d of May, and entered pleas of not guilty. J. T. Pratt, Esq., appeared as their counsel.

The West Philadelphia Burglary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

The Court is to-day engaged in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of James Young, John Dougherty, and William and Michael McPague, who are charged with burglary committed at the house of Zophar C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, on the night of May 8.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Cotton dull at 21c. Flour quiet; Howard street superfine, $5 50@6 25; do. extra, $6 25@7 00; do. family, $7 25@9; City Mills superfine, $5 50@6 75; do. extra, $6 50@7 75; do. family, $7 25@10; Western superfine, $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 25@6 75; do. family, $6 75@7 50. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1 60@1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 52; Western, $1 06@1 48. Corn easy; white, $1 18@1 21; yellow, $1 11@1 12. Oats dull at 65c. Mess Pork, $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do., 17½@17¾c.; shoulders, 14@14¼c.; hams, 23@23½c. Lard quiet at 16¼@17¼c. Whisky very dull at $1 03@1 04.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton lower; middling upland, 21½c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; State, $5 35@6 50; Ohio, $5 95@7; Western, $5 35@6 90; Southern steady at $6 25@10. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; No. 2 spring, $1 37@1 37½; winter red Western, $1 48½@1 51. Corn advanced 3@4c.; new mixed Western, 95c.@$1 05. Oats firmer; State, 69@70c.; Western, 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; steam, 15@16¼c.; kettle, 15½c. Whisky quiet at $1 03½@1 04.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The North Atlantic Squadron

Protection of United States Citizens

Destitute American Colonists.

Naval and Indian Affairs.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Complaints having been repeatedly made of an inadequate naval force in the North Atlantic, it may be proper to state, as the result of inquiry, that one-third of the vessels afloat are in that squadron, or thirteen vessels, including three iron-clads. Rear-Admiral Lee will soon proceed thither to supersede Rear-Admiral Poor, with minute and positive instructions to fully protect all American citizens in all their rights.

The Cuban Situation.

No official accounts have recently been received concerning affairs in Cuba, but private letters represent that the authorities there are much interested in preventing difficulties between the people and American citizens.

Indian Affairs.

A letter from Fort Fetterman, dated June 8, says the four principal chiefs of the Arrapahoes, who had arrived there, deny any participation in the murders on the Sweet Water, or any fighting with troops since they were attacked by the miners near the Sweet Water.

About thirty lodges are willing to go to the Gros Ventres Agency, but the larger part desire to remain near Fort Casper until the Southern Arrapahoes are permanently at peace, and there join them. They say they are not friendly with the Crows, and would have to pass through their country, and might get into trouble. Their condition is pitiable. When attacked by the miners they lost their lodges and cooking utensils and twenty-six head of horses. They are now satisfied that they were attacked for the crimes committed by others, through a mistake. The chief "Friday" says three men sold them ten gallons of liquor, for which they paid three head of horses and mules. These Indians have been permitted to remain in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman for the present.

Naval Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignation of Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown, U. S. N., of Baltimore, to date from the 22d inst.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, who will visit Europe.

First Assistant Engineer Robert H. Thurston is about starting on a European tour.

Destitute American Colonists.

Commander Edward Farrell, commanding the United States steamer Quinnebaug, reports his arrival at Para, Brazil, on the 5th inst., with thirty destitute American colonists from Pernambuco, Brazil, on board, whom he is bringing to the United States agreeably to previous orders of the Navy Department. He was only to stop there long enough to communicate with the Consul and lay in provisions for the exiles, and then proceed to St. Thomas, thence to the United States.

The destitute American exiles who are from Louisiana he will leave at Charleston, being the nearest point to their final destination. He expects to reach here the early part of next month.

Names of the Exiles.

The following are the names of the exiles:—Francois Vantrol, Mrs. V. Vantrol, Louis Vautrol, Joseph Sibille, Mrs. J. Sibille, Louis Sibille, Emile Sibille, Victor Hugo Sibille, Joseph Sibille, Josiah Johnson, Mrs. J. Johnson, Louis Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Jr., William Johnson, Solomon Johnson, Emilia Johnson, Hella Johnson, Mrs. W. Macnette, Horace Andrus Macnett, Thurston Andrus Macnett, Hilain Andrus Macnett, Early Andrus Macnett, Mary Andrus Macnett, Mme Vre de Drouhin, Anna Drouhin, all from Parish of St. Landos, La. William Macnett, of Virginia. All well on board.

Rear-Admiral Lanman.

commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, reports the return of the Portsmouth to Rio de Janeiro, from a cruise to the Cape of Good Hope and back, along the Brazilian coast, to Rio, and was to leave for Montevideo, where the Lancaster awaits her, on the 7th of May.

The Prince Edward Fisheries.

The Frolic, Commander Henry Wilson, left Picton, N. S., June 12, for the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Magdalen Islands, Bay of Chaleur, Bay of Miramichi, and north portion of Prince Edward Island, to ascertain if the fishermen have yet appeared, and will then return to Charlottetown.

The First Pennsylvania Collectorship.

Wm. J. Pollock has been nominated for Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania, *vice* Wm. H. Barnes, resigned on account of ill health.

Receipts for Customs

for week ending June 18 are as follows:—New York, $2,257,000; Boston, $296,667·26; Baltimore, $240,012·64; Philadelphia, $239,147·85; and for the week ending June 11 at San Francisco, $179,805·03; New Orleans, $54,702·40.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 89⅜; of 1867, 88⅞; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks quiet. Erie flat at 18¾; Illinois, 112½; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 10¼d.; Orleans, 10½d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 31s. 9d.

LONDON, June 23—11·30 A. M.—Tallow firm. Linseed oil firm. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 9d.@64s.

PARIS, June 23.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 72f. 30c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—2·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—2·30 P. M.—Cotton dull, and the sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Flour quiet and steady. Corn firm. Lard firm at 69s.

Galveston Markets.

GALVESTON, June 22.—Cotton firm, with a fair demand; good ordinary, 16½@17c. Sales 1500 bales; net receipts, 91; exports to Great Britain, 449; stock, 18,788 bales.

Marriage of Mrs. McFarland's Witnesses.

Mr. J. H. Brown and Miss Lillian Gilbert, both of whom appeared in the McFarland trial, were united in wedlock last evening at the residence of Mr. Arad Gilbert, the bride's father, in Jersey City. The Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham officiated. Only the relatives were present.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, June 23, 1870.

Money continues very abundant in this market, but inactive. In the Western cities it is represented as quite active, owing to the sharp demand for grain. Our banks are contributing something from day to day towards this movement, but the abundance of available capital prevents the effect of the drain being felt in the market. 3@4 per cent. continues to be the range on call with good collaterals, and 5@6 per cent. for prime commercial paper of not over sixty days. A slight advance on these figures is demanded for three or four months' contracts.

Gold opened at a heavy decline on closing prices yesterday. The sales ranged between 111½ and 111⅝, opening at the former and closing at noon at 111⅝. The decline is probably the result of rumors unfavorable to the passage of the Currency and Funding bills.

Government bonds follow close in the wake of gold and are quoted from ⅛@¾ lower than at the close yesterday.

At the Stock Board there was a slight improvement in activity, but none in prices. A few City sixes, new certificates, sold at 100¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 53·44@53·56. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 58¾; Lehigh Valley at 58½; Minehill at 54; Camden and Amboy at 118½; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47@47¼.

In Canal stocks there were small sales of Schuylkill at 18.

Passenger Railroad shares were neglected. Small sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 23½, s. o.; and Germantown at 30.

The balance of the list was entirely neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New. c&p	100¾	100 sh Read R	b5. 53⅛
$1000 N Penna 10s	c.110	50 do	53⅝
$6000 Phil & E 6s	s5. lots	100 do	b60. 53⅝
	92	200 do	s. 53·44
$4000 Phil & E 7s	s. 93	100 do	b60. 53⅝
$3000 Sc N 6s '82	s. 73	100 do	c. 53⅝
50 sh Minehill R	54	200 do	53⅝
8 sh Penna RR	58¼	200 sh Ph & E R	s. 29¾
200 do	58¼	10 sh Sch Nav Pf	18
20 sh Leh Val	58⅜	2 sh Leh V St	35
8 do	58⅜	10 sh Leh V R	s. 58⅜
6 do	s. 58⅜	500 sh 13th&15th St.	
20 sh O C & A R	47⅛		s30. 23½
47 sh C & Am R	s. 118½	46 sh Germ'n P R	30

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do. do., July, 113¾@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1868, 113¾@113⅝; 10-40s, 108@108¼; Pacifics, 114¾@114¾. Gold, 111⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; do., 1862, 111¾@112¼; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113¼@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 108@108¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¾@114¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	10·30 A. M.	111¼
10·01 "	111¼	11·12 "	111⅜
10·03 "	111¼	11·30 "	111⅜
10·10 "	111⅜	11·50 "	111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 23.—There is less spirit in the Flour market; holders, however, manifest no disposition to accept lower prices. The inquiry is chiefly from the local trade, who purchased 1500 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extra at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do. do. at $6@7·18½ for fair and choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·62½; Ohio do. do. at $6@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@9, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, but with light receipts and stocks, particularly of prime, holders are firm in their views. Sales of 1500 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·47@1·50, and some Indiana do. at $1·45@1·46. Rye may be quoted at $1·08@1·10 for Western. Corn is in small supply, and the article is in steady demand. Prices may be quoted fully 1 cent higher. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow, in the cars and afloat, at $1·09@1·11. Oats are without essential change. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 65c.; and 1000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 60c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

With very little preliminary fuss and debate, the British Government has carried into effect a radical reform in the system of appointments to office, similar in its general features to the great change advocated in this country by Mr. Jenckes. An examination of candidates for certain civil offices has long been practiced in England; but hereafter, by an order of the Queen in Council, this rule is to be greatly extended, so as to apply to all appointments except under the Foreign Office and a very few others expressly mentioned. Anybody who wants a Government place may present himself for examination upon his physical fitness, his moral and intellectual character, his general education, and his special knowledge of the duties he desires to fulfil. The candidate who appears by the report of the examiners to be best qualified will receive the appointment on a probation of six months, during which he will be still further tested; and at the end of that time, if the results of the trial are satisfactory, he will be permanently assigned to duty, subject only to removal by the chief of the department to which he is attached.

Here is a sweeping change by which politics as a *trade* ought to be revolutionized if not entirely abolished. It is not so many years since a British statesman would have thought the Constitution subverted and the country on the brink of ruin if the party which had the good luck to come in could not displace the appointees of the party which had the bad luck to go out, and fill the comfortable desks of Government with their own most useful supporters. How her Majesty's Government was to be carried on, sir, unless the younger sons and poor relations of the great governing families could be provided for; how the indispensable adhesion of the Duke of This and my Lord That was to be secured without a judicious distribution of places among the friends and dependants for whom those pillars of the State felt bound to provide, were problems which the Sir Leicester Dedlocks of the Whig quite as well as the Tory party felt themselves utterly unable to solve. How was a man to get into Parliament if he could not reward those who were most active in putting him there? How were ministers to command a majority in the House if they had no patronage wherewith to pay for votes? Mr. Gladstone has cut the Gordian knot of these difficulties at one blow. He has destroyed the Irish Church Establishment. He has about destroyed the Irish Land system. He has extended the suffrage and half promised the ballot. Now he has destroyed patronage. And still the British empire stands! The Foreign Office, to be sure, is left, a last refuge for aristocratic good-for-nothings, a dumping ground, so to speak, for the nobility, bearing a sign to the effect that "Rubbish may be shot here," and there are certain offices also filled directly by the crown to which the competitive system does not apply; but these exceptions are too few to affect the general result, and may perhaps hereafter be brought under the general rule.

It is very true that a formal examination is not always the best gauge of ability. A man of nervous or excitable temperament is apt to blunder through confusion, and a man with more than his fair share of assurance is placed at an unjust advantage. Still, if the examination is properly conducted it will hardly fail to detect either a fool or a man of exceptional ability, and in any case the new mode of choice must be a great improvement upon the present, in which fitness is not considered at all. A sensible competitive examination, followed by the practical test of a six months' probation, ought to insure the Government able, diligent, and well-conducted servants. The chief of a department will always have the power to discharge those who, after all the previous tests, are still found incompetent or idle; and as his own comfort will depend upon a good administration of his office, he may be trusted to exercise that power whenever it becomes necessary. On the other hand he has not the power of appointment, and therefore will seldom be tempted to remove without cause in order to make room for his own friends. Thus, as man by the process of natural selection is supposed to have been developed from the monkey, so the breed of office-holders may be indefinitely improved by a similar operation of what Mr. Darwin calls the "struggle for existence and survival of the fittest."

We are not sanguine of the immediate adoption of any such reform in the United States—principally for the reason that we are so very much in want of it. The incompetency of Government officials is a comparatively trifling evil in this country, but the patronage system has become such a tremendous weapon of corruption that few politicians are willing to give it up, and few party leaders have the courage to pledge a hearty support to the movement for reforming it out of existence. While office is bartered and sold as it is now, and votes are given not for political principles but for a petty custom-house clerkship, it is only by rare and fortunate accident that we can get the best men into positions of trust and power, or secure a majority in Congress with the nerve and discrimination to apply the remedy to this threatening disorder of our political system. Congressmen have come to look upon office-brokerage as one of the chief of their legitimate duties. Candidates have learned to buy their elections, not indeed by the petty bribery of individual voters, but by an explicit or implied promise of office to influential wire-pullers, stump-speakers, and local politicians—in other words, by buying extensive vote-dealers at wholesale. And it is an evidence of the injurious effect of this corrupt system upon the whole tone of public life that so many of our respectable statesmen do not see or will not acknowledge that the bribery of patronage, whether for personal aims or "the good of the party," is a dangerous assault upon the fundamental theory of the republic, namely, that a free expression of the popular will should dictate the policy of the State.

DROWNING AS A FINE ART.

From the N. Y. Times.

In Victor Hugo's romance of "Notre Dame," there occurs a thrilling description of a scene that ensues after Quasimodo has hurled Claude Frollo from the summit of the great tower. The miserable priest has caught hold of some projection a few feet from the top. He can by no possibility draw himself up, and his fall is therefore only a question of time. An abyss of a hundred and fifty feet deep yawns below him, while above, leaning over the parapet and gazing on his victim with impassive malignity, is the avenging Hunchback. By stretching forth his hand he could save his enemy from his impending fate; but Quasimodo calmly rests his chin on his palms, and, with eyes fastened on Claude Frollo's despairing face, waits for him to become exhausted, and then fall. The situation is one of the most awful and impressive that can be imagined, and the reader willingly believes that only in fiction can such an incident be possible.

And yet a very similar scene occurred in real life, near Boston, on Monday last—the difference consisting in the circumstance that whereas the implacable Hunchback is depicted as revenging the wrongs of the being dearest to him on earth, his Boston imitator seems to have had no motive for his crime except sheer cruelty. Further investigation may modify this aspect of the affair, but as at present related no incentive whatever is apparent save that which might be derived from a brutal disposition. It seems that as the City Marshal of Charlestown was crossing City Point Bridge, accompanied by a patrolman, he was accosted by some boys, who said that a friend of theirs had just been drowned. The officers procured grappling irons, dragged the water in the spot pointed out, and soon succeeded in recovering the body of a youth eleven years of age, named Eastman, the only son of one of the officials of the State Prison. The body was quite inanimate when found, and while efforts were being made to restore life, the companions of the dead child narrated the circumstances of his death. They declared that a man whom they pointed out, and who, while they were telling their story, was quietly stacking lumber on an adjoining wharf in full view, had seized and thrown young Eastman into the water. Some of their number appealed to him piteously to save the boy, as he could not swim; but the inhuman wretch, deaf to their entreaties, coolly watched the struggling child until he had sunk for the third time, and then, saying it was too late to save him, returned calmly to his work. We recollect in the annals of crime scarcely any parallel to this. Plunder, vengeance, sudden and furious passion, have furnished occasion for homicides innumerable; but the deliberate drowning of a fellow-creature by way of diversion, or for purposes of mere speculative curiosity, has had, we believe, unless it be in Dahomey, or some similar community, no recorded precedent.

As it stands, the tragedy furnishes a surprising realization of a well-known fantastic essay of De Quincy's. The opium-eater in that essay gives an illustrative example of murder considered as a fine art, treating the subject in a vein of exquisitely humorous gravity, the enjoyment of which is unalloyed by the faintest suspicion of the possibility of the incident described. It seems, however, that such things really can be. In the Boston case there are two circumstances that complicate the problem in its psychological aspects. When the companions of the drowning boy saw that his assailant would really make no effort to rescue him, they tried to render him assistance. One brave lad, named Hunter, was indeed almost successful in his attempt, having reached Young Eastman, and nearly got him to the shore, but becoming exhausted, was obliged to let him go. The speculative artist on the wharf appears to have made no resistance to this, although it threatened seriously to interrupt his entertainment. Now, unless we accept the hypothesis that he hoped, by remaining passive, to have the pleasure of seeing two people drown instead of one, his course in this respect is not quite intelligible. Again, on being taken into custody, he expressed not the slightest concern for what he had done, but accepted the situation with the same philosophic equanimity which had marked his behavior from the first. There is no statement that he had ever shown signs of insanity, nor, unless the present achievement is reckoned a proof of such a thing, is he now supposed to be mentally irresponsible. It is said, indeed, that he has on previous occasions thrown other boys into the water, and as in each instance they were safely pulled out before he could have the crowning felicity of seeing them drown, his counsel will doubtless urge these former bitter disappointments as extenuating his present indiscretion.

Hanging for murder is not, we believe, "played out" as yet in Boston, but the penalty of the scaffold by way of atonement for drowning as a fine art, or for a summer day's amusement, may possibly be deprecated in that transcendental city. In any event, let us hope that some rational check may be put upon a pastime which, however original and ingenious, is conceived a trifle too much in the interest of certain theories of Mr. Malthus to be either expedient or agreeable. The spectacle of a heart-broken mother mourning in a desolated home over her first-born is not a good companion picture to that of the callous murderer sitting grimly on the wharf, and gloating as his unhappy victim chokes in his death agony; and if neither the rope nor the Massachusetts State Prison is adjudged to furnish resources of suitable application to the case, the lunatic asylum assuredly ought to be called into requisition.

THE EXCLUSION OF WHITTEMORE.

From the N. Y. World.

The decision of the House in Whittemore's case was technically wrong, but substantially right; and although disapproved by many lawyers, it will be indorsed by the moral sense of the people. Whittemore's claim to a seat was denied, and his credentials returned, by a vote of 124 to 29—a majority of more than four to one.

Mr. Logan's argument against the claim was lame and inconclusive so far as it proceeded on merely legal and parliamentary grounds. The precedents all go to show that when an expelled member is re-elected by his constituents, the House is precluded from arraigning him a second time for the same offense. But Mr. Logan contended that Whittemore's case is taken out of the scope of such precedents, by an indictable offense, whereas no member of the House who had ever been expelled and re-elected had violated a penal statute. He quoted the law which makes the selling of cadetships a felony, and declares the perpetrator infamous and incapable of holding

If Whittemore had been convicted and sentenced for his offense, and the President had pardoned him, every lawyer knows that the pardon would restore his eligibility to office. When the sentence is merely parliamentary, and not judicial, there is still a pardoning authority; but in this case it is lodged with the constituency of the member. *They* can condone his offense, and a pardon by them should receive the same respect from the House that would be given to an executive pardon after conviction by a court of justice. In this view the offending member should be treated as a pardoned criminal liable to no further punishment unless he committed a new offense.

The decision to exclude Whittemore after his constituents had condoned his offense by a re-election, is a signal declaration of contempt for his constituency. No doubt this contempt is richly deserved. The heavy majority of eight thousand negro votes by which this broker of cadetships, this venal scamp, this unconvicted felon, was re-elected as their Representative, demonstrates the utter unfitness of the Southern negro for the political functions thrust upon them by the Reconstruction acts. By their fruits shall ye know them. The re-election of this disgraced felon and thief is an instructive commentary on the wisdom of negro reconstruction. It is no longer President Johnson's vetoes or Democratic denunciations that bear witness against that insane experiment, but a solemn, deliberate, and almost unanimous vote of the Radical Congress itself. It is a Republican House of any office of trust or profit under the United States. But by that statute the disability ensues only as the consequence of conviction by a court of justice. But Whittemore has never been convicted, nor even tried. If a court had found him guilty and passed sentence upon him, Mr. Logan's argument would have been conclusive. He attempted to strengthen it in its weak point by contending that the former action of the House in condemnation of Whittemore was equivalent to a judicial conviction. This fetch is too flimsy to bear a moment's examination. If Whittemore should be chosen a Grant Presidential elector in 1872, the difference between the legal effect of a judiciol sentence and of a parlimentary censure would be quite apparent. After a judicial conviction his vote as a Presidential elector could not be counted; but the censure of the House would not operate as a bar. Representatives that has impugned the character of a negro constituency, and declared its unfitness for political duties. It is not Whittemore alone that is condemned, but the black voters who sent back this exposed rascal to represent them in Congress. The condemnation involved in the vote of Tuesday extends beyond Whittemore to the negro constituency, and beyond the constituency to the Congress and the political party that created it. It used to be said of slavery that it degraded labor by the contempt it caused for those who performed labor. With equal truth it may be said that negro voting degrades the elective franchise by the contempt it causes for those who exercise the franchise. The practical working of negro reconstruction is such that its very authors pronounce its results disgraceful. It has foisted into Congress a set of scalawags and carpet-baggers of whom this venal Whittemore is a sample; and Congress finds no way to protect itself against the disgrace but by denying the right of the people to select their representatives, and to exercise their prerogative of condoning their offenses and giving them a new trial. The reconstruction system is a blow at representative government. It has created a set of constituencies so notoriously unfit to exercise the rights of electors, that Congress is compelled to protect itself against disgraceful associations by denying the competency of constituents to choose their representatives. The judgment in Whittemore's case is substantially right; but the principle on which it rests ought to have been applied at an earlier stage of the experiment and have prevented this revolting degradation of Congressional constituencies.

THE NORTH-GERMAN EMPIRE.

From the London Spectator.

The processes of digestion are not performed in public, and we do not wonder, therefore, that the success of the Hohenzollerns in assimilating their new acquisitions attracts comparatively little attention. It is, however, very noteworthy, more especially as regards the tougher morsels—the States which must be absorbed without any visible crunching. That Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Nassau, Frankfort, and the rest should by degrees acquiesce in their destiny, and leave Jacobitism to respectable but diminishing coteries, was to be expected. Men do not rise against a government so powerful as that of Prussia without grave provocation, and grave provocation has not been received, except by a body of men too few to make resistance anything but a dream. The Danish inhabitants of Schleswig are no doubt oppressed, as they obtained permission by treaty to choose between Denmark and Germany, and have, nevertheless, been refused their choice. Whether they would use it if they had it, would, that is, sacrifice a magnificent future for the sake of avoiding present discomfort, is another matter, but certainly they have been deprived of a guaranteed right. But to the Hanoverian, or Frankforter, or German Schleswig-Holsteiner the provocation to revolt is very small indeed. He has lost a certain power of self-government, which was pleasant; a certain relation to his own special prince, which was gratifying; a certain separateness of civilization, which was enjoyable; and a good deal of freedom, which was most important; but he has gained in return a possibility of great careers, a share in the government of one of the greatest States in the world, and a rule which is for protective purposes perhaps the most efficient in Europe. If he pays more taxes, he has his money's worth in national dignity, safety, and, it soon may be, sway; for if the Hohenzollerns last, they will yet have ships, colonies, and commerce. The new Government, moreover, is not of the kind which people of its own blood, language, and creed can either hate or despise. It is very stern, but it works through laws; it is too military, but it wins victories; and if it governs its people too much governs them through themselves, and in a style which they themselves declare to be highly efficient. There is probably no country in the world where life is so safe as in Prussia—always provided you do not quarrel with an officer—and none where property is so effectually protected. There is no petty persecution, except for Danes; no affectation of scorn, no attempt to treat any new subjects in ways in which old subjects are not treated. The Hanoverian who fought for King George is complimented for fidelity. The strangely successful system of political adoption by which France has turned Strasburgers and Savoyards into Frenchmen has been attempted by Prussia also, and will, so far as men can perceive, be equally successful.

The absorption of the subordinate but not subject States was a much more difficult matter, and is being effected with much more tact; with a foresight, indeed, which the world had hardly expected from Count von Bismarck. His policy, and that of his master, has clearly been to efface differences of civilization before effacing boundaries, if indeed they are to be effaced at all. Nothing tends to solidify a nation like similarity of habits, of language, institutions, administration, and, above all, of those laws which, in their gradual operation, either confirm or create national views of right and wrong. One example there is in this world of perfect unity—not federation, but unity—existing between two States with dissimilar legal systems; but it is the only one, and one which from exceptional circumstances cannot be relied on as a precedent. It would take a long history to explain why Scotland can trust England, and England Scotland, yet preserve their differences of law, religion, and administrative organization; and the historian would probably confess in the end that he could no more account for perfect national sympathy under such conditions, than he could account for the marriages of his friends. It is safer, if the organization is to be strong, to melt away such differences, and it is upon this policy the Government of North Germany has evidently resolved. All military differences, to begin with, have disappeared, and the King-President, perhaps the most efficient martinet in Europe, a man who quarrelled with his people for years rather than surrender his military ideal, pronounces the German army precisely what he desires. Of the difficulties of detail which must have been obviated before that result could be attained, the dissimilarities of discipline, of system, of tradition which must have been removed, of the personal jealousies which must have been conciliated—a dozen kings, for example, being reduced to general officers—it is needless to speak, the greater point being that every North German for the three most impressionable years of his life must pass through the same training, under the same officers, and with the same tradition of duty and its rewards. The history of an army is the external history of a nation, that portion of the general tradition which most surely creates national feeling: and hencetorward North Germany has in that sense but one history, is bound together with the bond of common danger, common triumph, or common defeat. That bond alone is insufficient, as proved by the Austrian instance; but when it exists among people of the same language, creed, and civilization, it is almost too strong to break, quite too strong, we should say, but for the American example. This immense change was carried out by the executive alone, and from above: and in civil affairs it was necessary to consult and conciliate the people, and their aid was sought through a device which seemed at first too able to succeed. By boldly appealing to universal suffrage to elect the common Parliament, Count von Bismarck risked the return of men devoted to "particularismus" or provincial independence, but he secured a majority of faithful Prussians. His plan, adopted, we fancy, from a rather vulgar motive, a desire to retain the lead for his own kingdom, as a bit of tactics rather than of statesmanship, has proved unexpectedly successful, and the King-President has secured in the Lower House a most powerful solvent of provincialisms. The Parliament has shown from the first that almost inexplicable courage in innovation which belongs to representative bodies alone, and has never been displayed by any other kind of governing committee. Customs as old as the race were swept away in a day to make way for a common commercial code, which will slowly but certainly create common ideas as to right and wrong in commerce, as well as a common system of transacting business. A common law of marriage was established, and the most radical and fatal mistake of the few committed by the framers of the American Constitution was avoided. Courts of every kind of jurisdiction were compelled to submit to a common appellate tribunal, thus laying a foundation for a common code of procedure; and finally, through a bold appeal by the Chancellor to the idea of unity as above ideas even of morality, the dispute about the punishment of death was removed, and a common penal code established for all North Germany. Every act everywhere was criminal or innocent, and every crime visited everywhere by the same penalty, perhaps of all bonds of unity the most effective. It remains only to perfect a common civil code, and although this will be a difficult task, still its completion will in no long time be visibly imperative. The States are too closely interlaced to allow of the difference which still exists between the civil law of England and Scotland, nor will it long be convenient to allow separate assemblies to pass laws which must every now and then infringe on the common criminal and the common commercial law. The Central Parliament has proved docile, it is cordially approved by the people, who see in it the visible symbol of the unity they have made such sacrifices to gain, and we expect speedily to see the movement already started to merge all Parliaments in one gather strength and volume. Its success has been greatly facilitated by the split between the Court of Prussia and the feudalists, and should the King and his councillor resolve on the change, we question if the old Upper Houses will not be finally swept away. The Federal Council, with kings only for its members—that is, in fact, composed of all the premiers of the North—will be a far better and far more manageable chamber of revision. It represents, too, a fact, the regard of the different States for the great ruling families which have so long been identified with their interests, families which, with all their faults, have rarely been hostile to the people. With a common Parliament, a common law, a common language, and a common army, North Germany is certain sooner or later to acknowledge formally what her people already acknowledge in fact—that they are citizens of a new empire, with the Hohenzollern for its head—an empire which, if it can but neutralize the South Germans, let alone absorb them, must speedily be beyond any attack by any combination of the continental powers.

INDEPENDENCE AND ANNEXATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A society has been organized in Canada, under the title of the Union League, for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of British North America to the United States. This society has its headquarters in Montreal, but affiliated associations are to be formed in all parts of the Dominion. Considerable sums of money are said to have been pledged for the purpose of agitating the subject through the Provinces, and the owners of real estate are especially called upon to contribute, on the ground that the incorporation of the Dominion with the United States would add at least one-half to the present value of land both in the cities and in the country.

The object for which the managers of the Union League intend first to strike is the independence of the Dominion. They understand that the British Government cannot consent to the direct annexation of their colonies to another country, and accordingly they design first to secure their independence, and then to bring about the annexation as soon afterward as possible. This feature of the new movement is not unreasonable; but it may well be doubted whether the movement for independence can be much advanced by a society which confesses at the outset that it has not a sincere interest in that object.

The statesmen of the Dominion—and we must assume that there are statesmen there—must soon earnestly take hold of the problem that is before them. A longer continuance of the colonial relation is evidently impracticable. Great Britain cannot afford to throw away the large sum of money which the provinces are now costing her, and for which she receives no tangible return. The judicious solution of the problem—indeed, the only solution—is independence; but it must be a real, and not a sham independence; not a device to facilitate annexation, but an honest endeavor to render the united provinces powerful and prosperous as a nation by themselves. If that experiment should fail, after having been wisely and faithfully tried, the Canadian people may then, very naturally, be led to consider the question of annexation to the United States. But this question cannot with propriety be forced upon them; it must be left to the operation of natural growth and development. The Union League may possibly be a useful agency in enlightening the Canadian people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
8 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

☞ DIVIDEND — CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst., and reopen 2d July.

HIRAM BROWER,
6 21 tuths5t Treasurer.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
13 PHILADELPHIA

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ½ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 13 mth9t Solicitor of the Treasury.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
128§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on —— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 600 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 46

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 15 CMURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, Stephen Rosson, eight years of age, fell overboard at Spruce street wharf, Delaware, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the house of the parents, No. 324 South Front street.

—The corner-stone of the new building about to be erected for the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, on their lot, Coates street, near Sixth, was laid yesterday, in the presence of the managers. The building will be 42 feet front, three stories high; first story of Franklin stone.

—Miss Ann Shorter, colored, residing at No. 1722 Addison street, aged 45 years, was badly burned about the body last evening, while filling a coal oil lamp near the gas. Her clothes were also burned almost entirely off her person. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night in the distillery on Kent street, above Twenty-fifth, owned by Daniel Barker. The fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, originated in the rear of the first floor of the structure, which is a two story affair, built of brick. The building was entirely consumed. The loss is about $4000, covered by insurance.

—The annual meeting of the Episcopal Divinity School was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. A. R. Edmunds presided. After devotional exercises the report of the treasurer was made and adopted. An election for officers was held, resulting as follows:—President, Rev. Percy Brown; Vice-Presidents, Revs. J. S. Reed, E. H. Porter, and R. N. Thomas; Secretary, Rev. Washington B. Erwin; Treasurer, Rev. J. H. Eccleson; Executive Committee, Revs. Samuel E. Smith, Joseph R. Moore, S. B. Simes, and R. A. Edwards.

—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold yesterday at noon, at the Exchange, the following:—Share Mercantile Library, $5; the 1-16 share in the schooner Pathway, $575; the ¼ share in the schooner C. E. Elmer, $800; the ¼ share in the schooner Hattie Page, $975; the ½ share in the schooner L. Q. C. Wishart, $1750; silver ground rent of $35 per annum, $510; two-story brick house, No. 947 Winton street, lot 14 by 50 feet, subject to $36 ground rent, $691·67; five acres of meadow land near Point Breeze, $2600; 12 acres and improvements, Passyunk road and Twentieth and Mifflin streets, $1500 per acre, $18,000; three-story brick, feed store and dwelling, S. W. corner of Second and Dickerson streets, lot 16 by 67 feet, $5000; building lot, Dickerson street, west of Second, 16 by 67 feet; $875; 4½ acres, Bethlehem turnpike, 1 mile from Penn Lynn Station, N. P. R. R., $670; 19 acres and improvements, Greenwich Island road, First ward, $3200; two-story brick dwelling, No. 1214 Woodbine street, lot 14 by 38 feet, $1380; curry-comb manufactory, Hancock and York streets, lot 72 by 109 feet, $4800; goodwill, stock, engine and machinery of the above factory, $3100. On Tuesday evening, at the hall of the Fair Hill Land Company, Ninth street and Girard avenue, the following lots in the Twenty-fifth ward:—2 lots corner of Sixth and Indiana streets, each 18 by 68 feet 10½ inches, $526 each, $1052; 1 lot west side of Fifth street, between Somerset and Clearfield streets, 18 by 72 feet, $516; 1 lot adjoining, same size, $515; 3 lots, same size, $498 each, $1494; 3 lots, same size, $497 each, $1491; 1 lot, same size, $496; 4 lots on the east side of Fifth street, each 18 by 100 feet, between Somerset and Clearfield streets, $645 each, $2580; 7 lots on the east side of Fifth street, same size, $641 each, $4501; 8 lots on the east side of Fifth street, same size, $641 each, $5128; 6 lots on the east side of Fifth street, same size, $648 each, $3888; 3 lots on the east side of Fifth street, same size, $651 each, $1953; 3 lots on the east side of Fifth street, same size, $639 each, $1917.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅛.

—No change is contemplated in the grade of the English Mission.

—A fire, entailing a loss of $1,000,000, occurred in Montreal on Tuesday.

—Several violent shocks of earthquake were recently felt at Guadaloupe.

—A very small majority is looked for on the Apportionment bill in the Senate.

—General Starr, the Fenian, has been arrested for violating the neutrality law by the Grand Jury at Canandaigua.

—The steamer Dacia arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, a few days ago, and on entering the harbor she grounded.

—Three children were killed in Brooklyn on Tuesday by the caving in of an embankment near which they were playing.

—A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of St. Thomas, placing the island again under the protection of Denmark, in consequence of the failure of the treaty with the United States.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, pending the consideration of the income tax section, a recess was taken until evening, when the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was considered.

In the House the Rollin White Relief bill was taken up, and after a sharp personal debate between Messrs. Farnsworth and Butler, failed to pass over the President's veto. Pending a motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill, the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—At last the Masons who were arrested in Havana for attending a lodge meeting have been released.

—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is in session in Indianapolis.

—New evidence has come to light in relation to the conspiracy against Napoleon, and further arrests have been made.

—Governor Stevenson and the whole State ticket were renominated by the West Virginia Republican Convention yesterday. General Goff and Mr. McGrew were nominated for Congress.

THE PHILADELPHIA SYNOD.

Its First Annual Session—The Proceedings of Yesterday Afternoon.

The Philadelphia Synod reassembled yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Jacob Belville, of Mauch Chunk, after an explanation of the chart, made a motion that the Lehigh Presbytery consist of the counties of Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Schuylkill and that portion of Luzerne county lying south of Wilkesbarre Mountain. The resolution was discussed and adopted.

A resolution offered by Dr. Herrick Johnson was carried unanimously constituting the Philadelphia South, Central, and North Presbyteries. The South is composed of territory south of Market street; the Central between Market street and Allegheny avenue, and the North Presbytery that portion north of Allegheny avenue, including Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Dr. Dales then offered a resolution constituting the Chester Presbytery, to be composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

A resolution by Rev. Mr. Cowhick was carried unanimously, forming the Presbytery of Donegal, to be composed of York, Lebanon, and Lancaster counties.

It was decided to give the name "Westminster" to the presbytery embracing the counties of York, Lancaster, and Lebanon. Judge Jessup moved that the Presbytery of Montrose be composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, and Pike, and the township of Nicholson, Wyoming county, also that part of Luzerne county north of Lackawanna bridge, in Lackawanna township.

A substitute offered by Rev. Mr. Logan, provided that the Presbytery of Lackawanna be composed of the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Wayne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, and that part of Luzerne county north of Wilkesbarre mountain.

Motions were then adopted, making the newly-formed presbyteries the legal successors of the pre-existing presbyteries.

The Synod then adjourned to meet again at 9 A. M. this morning, without acting upon the business before the body.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

The Programme at the Leading Colleges of the Country.

The commencement season is now in full blast, and we give below a list of the leading colleges and universities, with the programme at each:—

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

June 29—Examination of candidates for admission.

June 30—Annual commencement exercises.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

June 26—Baccalaureate address.
June 28—Reunions of literary societies.
June 29—Annual commencement exercises.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

June 23—Annual commencement exercises.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE (AT GETTYSBURG).

June 26—Baccalaureate address.
June 29—Address before alumni.
June 30—Annual commencement exercises.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE (AT LANCASTER).

June 28—Annual meeting of the trustees.
June 29—Meeting of Alumni Association and literary societies.
June 30—Annual commencement exercises.

LEWISBURG UNIVERSITY.

June 25—Annual meeting of the Alumni Association.
June 26—Meeting of the education and missionary societies.
June 27—Commencement of the Young Ladies' Seminary and anniversaries of the literary societies.
June 28—College commencement.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE (NEAR MEDIA).

June 29—Annual commencement exercises.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

June 25—Examination of candidates for admission.
June 26—Baccalaureate address.
June 29—Annual commencement exercises.
June 30—Examination of candidates for admission.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Class day	July 12	Graduates	53
Alumni meeting	July 13	Undergraduates	255
Commencement	July 14	Alumni	1829

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Class day	June 24	Graduates	47
Alumni meeting	June 28	Undergraduates	...
Commencement	June 29	Alumni	2376

Brown University this year graduates the largest class that has ever pursued the full course in that university. The Delta Kappa Epsilon Society Convention will be held there. It is said the university will send two crews to Lake Quinsigamond in July. Professor Blake leaves Cornell for Brown.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Commencement.....July 13.

At Bowdoin four students have been expelled and eight suspended in consequence of the recent troubles.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Commencement	June 29	Undergraduates	775
Graduates	140	Alumni	2925

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Commencement	June 30	Undergraduates	768
Alumni meeting	July 1	Alumni	523
Graduates	51		

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Commencement	June 30	Undergraduates	716
Graduates	23		

Professor Goldwin Smith offers a prize for the best historical essay at Cornell. Governor Seymour will address the College of History; Hon. J. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, the College of Agriculture; and D. Bridgman, of Albany, the College of Literature and Philosophy. The university is to have a chair of Chinese and Japanese.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Commencement	July 21	Undergraduates	418
Graduates	62		

General H. K. Oliver will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Dartmouth. The college has just received a new induction coil. With twelve elements of a Bunsen's battery of ordinary size, it gives sparks 19½ inches long, and charges the Franklin battery of 36 jars in ten seconds.

KENYON COLLEGE.

Commencement	June 30	Graduates	30

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Class day	June 24	Graduates	200
Commencement	June 28	Undergraduates	1116
Alumni meeting	June 28	Alumni	8600

Judge Hoar, late the Attorney-General, will deliver the alumni adress at Harvard. The college year will hereafter consist of one session, with a Christmas recess of three weeks. The Harvard boatmen are seemingly as lively as ever this year. Good progress has been made on their new boat-house, which is 60x80 feet, has five apartments on the lower floor, and a large club-room above, and is to cost $6000. It is pretty well understood who are to comprise the university crew, although no announcement is yet made by authority. Lyman, who rowed on the Thames, will be stroke; Read will hold the same place as last year, at the bow; Willis will be third or fourth; and Russell, stroke of the Freshmen last year, will be one of the crew. The two others will be new men. The various college crews are spurting up and down the river for exercise and practice, and the June races on the Charles are spoken of with great interest.

HOBART COLLEGE.

Alumni meeting	July 13	Graduates	14
Commencement	July 14	Undergraduates	80

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

Commencement.....June 30

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Alumni meeting	July 7	Undergraduates	69
Commencement	July 8	Alumni	29
Graduates	9		

St. Stephen's will soon, it is announced, receive a generous sum from Miss Burdett Coutts, of England.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Class Day	June 30	Commencement	July 4

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Alumni meeting	June 28	Graduates	77
Commencement	June 29		

Class day was June 1. The University will soon have another laboratory for the Engineering Department.

UNION COLLEGE.

Alumni meeting	June 28	Undergraduates	114
Commencement	June 29	Alumni	6036
Graduates	34		

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Class day	June 28	Graduates	37
Alumni meeting	June 29	Undergraduates	159
Commencement	June 30	Alumni	2250

Williams College has received $2000 by the will of the late S. Loomis.

YALE COLLEGE.

Alumni meeting	July 20	Graduates	184
Commencement	July 21	Undergraduates	571

The Yale University crew for 1870 has been announced as follows: D. M. Bone, '70, (Commodore of Yale Navy); E. D. Coonly, '71; W. L. Cushing, '72; L. G. Parsons, '72; C. S. Hemingway, '73. The Yale and Harvard scientific crews' race came off on Lake Saltonstall yesterday, the 22d. The citizens of New Haven offered $100 in prizes. The Yale navy now numbers twenty-three boats.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·29 MOON RISES..... 1·23
SUN SETS..... 7·34 HIGH WATER..... 9·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	June 11
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	June 11
Hammonia	Havre	New York	June 11
Hansa	Havre	New York	June 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 13
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 14
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	June 15

FOR EUROPE.

New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
Rhein	New York	Bremen	June 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Sidonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Donau	New York	Bremen	July 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 23
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 24
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	June 25
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barkentine Mary McKee, Nickelson, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Caibarien, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Narcissa, Bunting, Norfolk, Va., C. Haslam & Co.
Schr North Carolina, Morgan, Baltimore, do.
Schr C. Miller, Butler, Providence, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Thomas Ware, Abdill, 3 days from Lewistown, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.—vessel to C. Basiam & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to J. L. Bowles & Co.
Schr Manantico, Claypoole, from New York.

BELOW.

Ship Progress, from Antwerp; bark Sir Colin Campbell, from Ivigtut; and brig Stadt Basil, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 22.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Melissa, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
Bottsford, with pig iron, for Philadelphia.
Charles Fraley, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Sarah Hummell, Governor Foote, Thomas Maloney, Dreadnaught, F. Goddard, Yuba, A. G. C. Kirkpatrick, Liberator, and R. H. Rockwood, all with coal for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 22.—Went to sea this A. M. a bark and two schooners.

Anchored below the Capes, ship reported last night, and a bark below the hill, waiting for the tide.

Off the harbor, brig Minnie Miller, beating up. Also, a bark anchored below the Brown, and two brigs visible far up the bay.

Passed in to-day, ship Progress, 48 days from Antwerp; brig Sir Colin Campbell, 65 days from Ivigtut; brig Stadt Basil, 63 days from Liverpool; brigs Edith and Ida L. Ray, from St. John, N. S. Also, schrs John H. Ire, from Gardner, Me., and the Vicksburg, from Bangor.

Went up this A. M. schr Marion, Draper.

Went to sea to-day, bark John H. Pierson.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, hence, at Hamburg 4th inst.

Ship Leonidas, Gates, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 20th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst., making the trip from wharf to wharf in 48 hours' running time.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.

Bark Fassfern, Harris, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 6th inst.

Bark Speculator, McMullen, from Androssan for Philadelphia, at Lamlash 4th inst.

Bark La Bella, Christensen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gottenburg 27th ult.

Nor. brig Mai, Hansen, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 4th inst. for Revel.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, hence, at Bangor, Me., 18th inst. to load for Port-au-Prince.

Brig Addie Hale, Dailey, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 19th inst.

Schrs Caroline M. Holmes, Jackson; Gen. Grant, Colburn; and Sample, Little, hence, at Norfolk 20th instant.

Schr Gettysburg, Smith, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 19th inst.

Schr Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 19th inst.

Schrs Richard Bullwinkle, French, and Transit, Racket, hence, at Gloucester 20th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 34, Trainer, from South Amboy for Norwich, and Colonel Davis, from Trenton for Providence, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Gardiner, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Ariadne, Harding, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Schr Albert Pharo, Snourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schrs J. C. Thompson, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Bay State, from Philadelphia for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst., and sailed again.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., from Philadelphia for Lynn, was got off Block Island by wreckers belonging on the island, after discharging about 100 tons coal, for the sum of $1700. She now lies aground alongside the old steamboat wharf, New London, full of water; she does not appear to be badly damaged, except having a hole in her starboard bows, which was temporarily repaired by a diver before being hauled off.

MISCELLANY.

Parties are at work discharging the cargo of coal from schr Mary and Eliza, previously reported ashore on Beaver Tail. About 30 tons of her cargo were got out on the 19th. Should the weather remain favorable the vessel will probably be got off.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We understand from the Providence *Journal* that the keeper of Beaver Tail Lighthouse has been supplied with one of Anderson's fog-trumpets, to be used at that station when circumstances render it necessary. Mariners are requested to take notice, and not confound this with other fog-horns. It will only be used when the engine or other portions of the regular fog-whistle may be disabled.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,008·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	223,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	45,097·98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
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William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

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LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Evermas,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec't.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,844
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL,

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.
REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of JAMES ALLDERDICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Wills of the county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Administrator,
6 16 th6t* No. 337 ST. JOHN Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT, AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS,
No. 202 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 23, Fourth night of the production of the latest Success at Wallack's Theatre, New York, the Grand Military Drama of
THE LANCERS.
Engagements have been made with
MISS LOUISA MOORE
AND
MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM,
From Wallack's, in their original roles, supported by some of the principal Artistes of Wallack's Theatre.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
MR. JOSH HART..... Manager
A DECIDED HIT!!!
Change of Bill this Evening by
GRAND TRIPLE COMBINATION,
Now giving the most beautiful, varied, and finished entertainment ever witnessed in America, in which the Leading Stars of the world appear in their different specialties.
On Monday next, ROBINSON CRUSOE; or Harlequin Man Friday, first time in Philadelphia.
6 23 MAFFITT MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, PASTOR'S NEW YORK COMBINATION,
In conjunction with
FOX'S TRIPLE STAR COMPANY.
Best

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

FAREWELL TO ST. THOMAS.

YESTERDAY we published the pathetic proclamation of King Christian IX of Denmark to the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns, announcing the final collapse of the scheme for annexing these appendages of the Danish crown to the United States, and this morning we have from Havana a cable telegram giving the substance of a proclamation recently issued by the Governor of St. Thomas, declaring that the island is again placed under the exclusive protection of the mother country. And thus ends the wild scheme of Mr. Seward for the acquisition of these petty territories at an expenditure of some $10,000,000 in gold. The scheme was a favorite one with the ex-Secretary of State, and it was not less dear to the heart of King Christian, who longed to get his fingers on the $10,000,000, as a means of lightening the heavy burdens incurred by the war with Prussia over the Schleswig-Holstein dispute. It was also a favorite scheme with the people of St. Thomas, who appreciated quite as fully as did the King the "important advantages" which the transfer of their allegiance to the United States would bestow on them. If the people of the United States had been equally disposed to close the bargain, the islands would long since have been part and parcel of our territory, and in a very few years they would have become thoroughly Americanized.

But, from the very outset, the annexation project was regarded with such disfavor in this country that the Senate could not even be brought to a vote upon the question of the ratification of the treaty. If the Senate had condescended to come to a vote, and had rejected the treaty outright, even by a unanimous voice, it is probable that Denmark would have been better pleased than she has been, the studied neglect which the measure encountered being taken, and with some show of justice, as an intentional affront. Notwithstanding the complacent manner in which the failure of the project is treated by King Christian, his proclamation displays considerable temper, and his expression of satisfaction at being relieved from making the painful sacrifice of parting forever with a few thousand faithful subjects is tinged with a slight vein of sarcasm.

His Majesty, in the first sentence, asserts that the treaty of cession was entered into on his part in answer to "the repeated and urgent requests of the North American Government," and on this assertion has been based the grievance of Denmark. General Raaslof, who negotiated the treaty while residing at Washington as ambassador, recently resigned his position in the Danish Cabinet because of the seeming bad faith of our Government in the matter, which so preyed upon his mind as to cause him to lose both confidence in himself and courage to face his countrymen in everyday official intercourse. Yet General Raaslof and King Christian know, or ought to know, that the Secretary of State is not the Government of the United States, and that any project which he may see fit to inaugurate or entertain, especially when it involves a heavy expenditure of money, is not binding upon the other branch of the treaty-making power, and places the Senate under no moral or legal obligation to regard it with equal favor. Although this is the case, it would still have been more creditable to the Senate if that body had been gracious enough to give the treaty the attention which its unquestioned importance demanded. By so doing, the Senate would not have sacrificed any of its dignity, and the sensitiveness of the Danish Government would not have been so thoroughly aroused. There is no help for it now, however, and since the Senate has for nearly three years—the treaty was dated October 24, 1867—persistently ignored the annexation scheme, it is well for both countries that it has at last been definitely abandoned.

BAD FOR BUTLER.

"WHEN rogues fall out, honest men come by their own," says the adage. A very forcible example of the truth of this proposition was given yesterday in the House of Representatives during the debate on the President's veto of the Rollin White Relief bill. So long as members of Congress are on good terms with each other there is very little chance that the public will know anything about the moving springs of legislation. There are vague rumors of corruption, bribery, and all manner of unrighteousness, but experience has shown that it is almost impossible to bring home his guilt to any particular offender; and even when, as in the case of the carpet-bagger Whittemore, Congress does make an example, there is an uneasy suspicion that it is only for the sake of attracting attention from others even more guilty.

Political differences sometimes lead to violent language, but they are scarcely ever sufficiently bitter to incite a personal attack, and it is only when a couple of honorable gentlemen have a private quarrel that they can be relied upon to expose each other's misdoings. Messrs. Butler and Farnsworth have a private quarrel of long standing, and they have each been making threats and damaging insinuations, but have hitherto refrained from an engagement at close quarters. Yesterday, however, Farnsworth saw an opportunity to give the hero of Fort Fisher a knock-down blow without rendering himself liable to much damage in return, and he accordingly lifted Butler completely off his pins by making the explicit charge that he had been paid the sum of $2000 for advocating the claim of Rollin White in the House. This attack was totally unexpected by Butler, and in his excitement and rage he substantially admitted all that is necessary to prove the truth of Farnsworth's assertion. Butler stated that the amount was paid to him for arguing the case in the Supreme Court. Farnsworth, however, estopped this plea by citing the statute that declares that a member of Congress who receives any fee for a matter pending before Congress, or in any of the departments, commits a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment, and he then went on to show that the member from Massachusetts had made a vigorous protest against White's claim when it was first brought before Congress, but that after having been retained as counsel in the Supreme Court he adopted another view of the matter, and now appeared upon the floor of the House as the advocate for allowing the claim despite the President's veto. Thereupon the ire of Butler became excessive, and he had nothing to say in reply except that Farnsworth had more beard than brains. This of course did Mr. Butler no good, and the result of Farnsworth's attack was that the House believed the truth of his assertion, and sustained the veto of the President by a large majority.

This case is interesting as it gives a very clear explanation of the manner in which members of Congress are purchased by lobbyists. There is, perhaps, very little downright bribery, but there are few persons who will be able to see much difference between the out-and-out purchase of Mr. Butler's voice and vote in this instance and the payment of a fee to argue a case in the Supreme Court upon which he would also be called to sit in judgment as a member of the House of Representatives. Butler admits that he took the money, and now it remains to be seen whether there is sufficient virtue in the House to expel him as Whittemore was expelled. It will not do to make fish of one and flesh of the other, and of the two offenses that of Butler is the most entitled to condign punishment. The moral effect of the action of the House in Whittemore's case was undoubtedly very great, but Whittemore is a miserable scalawag about whom nobody cares the toss of a sixpence, but the prompt expulsion of the redoubtable member from Massachusetts would do more for the regeneration of Congress than all other influences put together, and it is to be hoped that there is enough virtue and self-respect left among the members to serve him according to his deserts.

BASE BALL.

THE game of base ball yesterday between the Athletics of this city and the Red Stockings of Cincinnati, was not satisfactory to those who staked their money on the former club on the strength of their victory over the Atlantics last week, but to those who believe that things are not always what they seem, the result was neither unexpected nor unaccountable. The innocents who have not lost all their faith in the better qualities of human nature of course lay all the blame upon the umpire, but that unfortunate individual cannot be made responsible for evils that are the natural growth of a system that can produce no good fruits. Base ball as a means of healthful recreation is entitled to encouragement, but it is a notorious fact that the playing members of the leading clubs are all paid large salaries for their services; that immense sums are realized from the spectators who attend to witness matches, so that it is to the interest of the players to keep up an excitement by making the fortunes of the game vary as much as possible; and that an unlimited amount of gambling is indulged in, so that a direct encouragement is given to jockeying of every description. A few weeks ago the Red Stockings were defeated by the Atlantics. Last week the Atlantics were defeated by the Athletics, all reports of the game stating that the New Yorkers "muffed" in a shocking manner. The result of these two games was to excite an unusual interest in the contest between the Cincinnati and the Philadelphia clubs that came off yesterday, and to stimulate the betting. The consequence was that those who staked their money on the Athletics are out of pocket considerably, for that club followed the example of the Atlantics and played a "muff" game, throwing the victory into the hands of the Red Stockings.

The result of this sort of thing will be that decent men cannot afford to risk their reputation by having anything to do with base-ball, and the game will be left entirely in the hands of the gambling fraternity. It has very nearly come to this now, and a few more games such as those of yesterday and last week will reduce base-ball to the level of the race course and the prize-ring.

THE great men at Washington are devoting no small portion of their time to crimination and recrimination, and the great questions of the day, apart from those involved in the Butler-Farnsworth controversy, appear to be whether General Fremont swindled the Frenchmen so badly that his railroad projects should not be endorsed by the Senate; whether Cuban bonds were used to influence the action of Congressmen; and whether the negotiations of the San Domingo treaty are undefiled by tyranny and corruption. Thus, on the one hand, accusations are multiplied that money surreptitiously finds its way into the pockets of leading politicians, while constant delays attend the efforts to reduce the taxes imposed on the people. Republican Congressmen must speedily amend this record if they wish to be victorious in the fall elections.

MEAN BUSINESS.—The names of leading men are being forged to malicious attacks upon journalists and others. The last case is that of Vice-President Colfax, to whom is attributed a preposterous reference to one of our former Philadelphia newspaper men, George Alfred Townsend. We have seen a letter from the Vice-President's secretary denying this. So awkward a way of doing a mean thing is calculated to help Townsend rather than to annoy him.

SENOR CASTELAR, the great Spanish orator whose speech in favor of religious freedom electrified the Cortes some months ago, has recently made an equally eloquent effort in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in Spanish territory. In the course of this speech he quoted the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln amid loud applause, and pressed home upon the Cortes such cogent arguments that the Government plan for gradual emancipation was materially weakened. The ardor and ability displayed by the great Spanish orator in behalf of freedom will do much to secure for the party he represents the sympathies of the liberal men of all nations, and to strengthen the prevailing hope that the conflict now pending in Cuba will secure liberty to the slave, if not to the Creole. The insurgents are professedly in favor of unconditional and immediate abolition, and each new Spanish demonstration in favor of the same doctrine tends to give the slaves a double guarantee of freedom.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—A rumor having been circulated that the contemplated convention of Republicans from the minority Congressional districts of this State, which was announced to meet on the Fourth of July, has been postponed, we are assured that such is not the case, and that the gathering will take place at the Girard House, in this city, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day named.

THINGS are decidedly looking black in Paris for the disciples of Brillat-Savarin. The general failure of the oyster fisheries on the west coast of France, and particularly at Arcachon, caused by the intense heat of last summer, sent these pleasant bivalves up to fancy prices; and now a new disaster seems to be impending—the supply of crawfish is nearly exhausted. No less than five millions and a half of those delicious crustacea, which play so important a part in the famous "bisque aux ecrevisses" and "vol-au-vent a la financiere," are yearly consumed in Paris; and for many years France has forwarded to the capital only an infinitesimal portion of the total quantity required. In 1853 the first importations were made from Germany, and since that period the Rhine provinces, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Holland have been successively ransacked and exhausted. The greater number are now derived from Silesia and Posen, but the crawfish being by no means prolific, and not attaining a marketable size under five years, the supply by no means keeps pace with the demand, and its utter and speedy failure is considered highly probable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE

TO

TRAVELLERS

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE, NECESSARY TO COMFORT IN SUMMER TRAVELLING, CAN NOW BE FOUND IN FULL VARIETY AT MR. WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, ON CHESNUT STREET. TOGETHER WITH SUMMER SUITS, DUSTERS, LINEN OVERALLS, ETC., THERE IS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALISES, DRESSING-CASES, TOILET ARTICLES IN TRAVELLING SHAPE, AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY, WITH MANY NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKE.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT ST.
JUNE, 1870.

☞ CARD.

The undersigned being a duly Commissioned Auctioneer for the City of Philadelphia, respectfully announces the same to all whom it may concern. The object of this announcement is to show that

MONEY CAN BE SAVED

by engaging the services of a live Auctioneer who is fully awake to the signs of the times and the wants of the people, and who knows the value of property and merchandise generally.

Parties having property to sell, either real or personal, of any description, can depend upon careful and judicious attention being given to its management, as the sales are conducted in person.

To persons declining housekeeping an opportunity never before presented is now offered, and which should command the services of JOSEPH PENNEY, because his large experience in manufacturing Furniture enables him to show at once the real value, thereby giving confidence to those purchasing.

JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.
6 22 tf

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,

100 PIANOS,

new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS,' and other PIANOS

ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

world-renowned,

ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 thstu 2mrp

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA Favoring the IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET, Will be held under the auspices of THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 17th, 1870, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement, THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD; and all who take an honest pride in BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY, ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. G. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 21 9t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location. Two-and-a-half-story Brick Store and Dwelling, N. W. corner of Second and Prime streets, with three brick and frame dwellings on Prime street, Second ward. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the north-west corner of Second and Prime streets, below Washington avenue; the lot containing in front on Second street 39 feet 9 inches, and extending on the north line 72 feet, and in breadth on the west end 38 feet 11 inches, and on Prime street 77 feet 9 inches. The improvements are a two-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling, two-and-a-half-story brick and two frame dwellings fronting on Prime street. Terms—Cash. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $59·62 a year, payable in silver.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location. Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, No. 3502 Market street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear on Ludlow street. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Market street, west of Thirty-fifth street, No. 3502; containing in front on Market street 25 feet, and extending in depth 214 feet 6 inches to Ludlow street. The improvements are a three-story brick store and dwelling, fronting on Market street, and two three-story brick dwellings in the rear. Terms, $5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable lot, 7¾ acres, Germantown avenue, Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Park avenue, Alleghany avenue, Rising Sun, having extensive fronts on five streets. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, near the Rising Sun village, Twenty-eighth ward, containing 7 acres and 136 perches. It will have extensive fronts on Alleghany avenue, Germantown road, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and Park avenue, when cut through. A survey may be seen at the auction rooms. Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 23 th2t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS', Auctioneers.—Well-secured Ground Rent, $48 a year. On Tuesday, June 28th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of $48 a year, lawful money, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, on which is a three-story brick tavern, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, 48 feet 6 inches east of Thirteenth street; 15 feet front, and in depth 47 feet to a 3 feet wide alley.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 806 and 808 Catherine street. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages, with one-story kitchens and lots of ground, situate on the south side of Catharine street, west of Eighth street, Nos. 806 and 808; containing in front 11 feet, and extending in depth 35 feet. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $33.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FURNACES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

CIGARS.

BAKER'S

COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,

Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGE HILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—Open for Summer Boarders from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1870. Call or address

Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville,
Or A. G. CATTELL & CO.,
6 20 6t* No. 25 North WHARVES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

Blank Books Ruled and Printed to Order.

A large assortment of first-class BLANK BOOKS on hand. Lithographic Checks printed to order, with or without stamps. Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, etc., printed to order.

A great variety of ENVELOPES, at low prices.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

No. 127 South THIRD Street, Below Chesnut,

6 14 tuths6t4p OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

CLOTHING.

It is Delightfully Refreshing

TO ESCAPE FROM THE SOMBRE UGLINESS OF BLACK CLOTHES.

IT IS GRACEFULLY DECOROUS
To deck your manly frame
In a well-fitting summer suit
Of dainty fabric,
Of tasteful color,
Of exquisite cut,
Of the workmanship of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

IT IS TRULY APPROPRIATE
To purchase for yourself,
For your boys,
For your friends,
Elegant suits of linen duck,
Light-weight coats of bright stripes,
Waistcoats, white as snow,
Pants of diagonal stripes,
Which are made and sold by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

IT IS GRATIFYING AND INVIGORATING
To save your money,
To get the best clothes
At the lowest prices,
Of the strongest materials,
The most elegant cut, at the

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10

ALL-WOOL

CHEVIOT SUITS

MADE TO ORDER.

$10 $10 $10

Good Fit Guaranteed.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

$10 $10 $10
6 18 stuthlm4p

WESTON & BROTHER

TAILORS,

S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Children's Clothing of M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

At greatly reduced prices to make room for fall stock.

Linen Dresses for children, from 2 to 9 years from $1·50 to $4·00.
Pique Dresses do., from $3·00 to $3·50.
Children's Parasols at half price.
Boys' Straw Hats at half price.
Great reduction in Children's Sun Bonnets; Cloth Sacks suitable for the sea-shore at greatly reduced prices; Sea-side Hats and Infants' Lace Caps, prices low.
Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Collars and Cuffs, at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Ladies' Percale and Linen Waists. 6 18 6t*

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21·00 per week.

Application to be made to

LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited: the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.: the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes: and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY—

200 pieces Printed Alpacas, 12½c.; worth 25c.
100 pieces 4-4 neat Printed Linens, 38c.; cost over 60c.
10,000 yards Dress Goods, 12½c.
French Organdie Lawns, 25 and 31c.
50 pieces best Silk Stripe Hernani, 25 and 28c.
200 pieces Satin Stripe and Check Muslins, extra cheap.
150 dozen Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15 and 25c.
White Lawn Suits, very cheap.
Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered.
Dress Goods at 12½; cost over 37½c.
Buff and Chocolate Linens for Suits.
Demonstration in Dress Goods.
100 dozen extra large and heavy Huck Towels, 25c.
Piques, closing out, 25 to 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear.
New Hamburg Edgings.
Job Lots of Marseilles Trimming.
Largest and cheapest Lot of Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Gauze Lisle Gloves, new.
Ladies' Gauze Silk Gloves, new.
Bargains throughout the whole Stock.
Clearing Sale of Dress Goods—a sacrifice.
Lace Collars, 25c. to 62c.
Real Point Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Fine French Soaps and Perfumery.
Cologne, Verbena, and Geranium Water, by measure.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, new designs.
Swiss, Cambric, and Lawn Puffing.
White Goods, closing out.
Dress Goods, closing out.

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT AT PRICES THAT WILL INSURE RAPID SALES.

Balance of Matting, closing out.
500 8-4 French Table Cloths, cheap.
Table Linens, closing out. 6 22 wthst

FOR 30 DAYS.

BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.

Demonstration Extraordinary

OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 8 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 381 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 2m5

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY, June 25, 1870

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3·30 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $3·00.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1870.

Tentonic Fat.

Yesterday morning a German Club of Fat Men drove in barouches through several of the streets in the neighborhood of City Hall Park, preparatory to going on a picnic. The barouches were twenty in number, and each contained three or four fat frauds and pinguid "pills" who evidently enjoyed the publicity. As an exhibition of fatness the procession was a delusion and a snare. Not one of the number was respectably corpulent, taking into consideration that he belonged to a fat men's club. As the morning drive of a party of gentlemen, it was not calculated to enhance the public's admiration of the club. It abounded in aldermanic countenances, in whose traits lingered ruby reminiscences of wine and turtle. The observing populace cheered and yelled, and one austere beholder, who wore a white cravat, turned on his heel and murmured something about "glorying in their shame." The turtle and the wine above mentioned are to be accepted as figurative phrases. The original articles of consumption were probably lager, Erlanger, Niersteiner, Schweitzer kase, sausages, pretzel, and Limburger.

Our New Directory.

The New York City Directory, for the year ending May 1, 1871, is just out, and contains about 15,000 more names than the one for the preceding year did. We number 200 more Smiths this year than we did last, and about 1800 altogether. The Greens amount to about 900, and the Joneses to 650. The Robinsons have come down to a mean 280. In this year's directory, uncommon names are rather common, if I may use such a paradox. We have more than 250 nurses whose business it is to let people into the world, and only two cemeteries to accommodate people when they go out, which goes to prove that New York is a live place, and don't believe in death.

Dickens' Death in New York.

The death of Charles Dickens has been made in New York the occasion of a great deal of efflorescence in the pulpit and in the newspapers. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothingham, in using his death as a text, have met the demands of a good many members of their congregations, to whom the future of the great novelist was a grateful theme for speculation. The newspapers have made it the subject-matter of epigrammatic editorials, and plenty of business men have had the vile taste to ring in a bad joke in the advertising columns, at the expense of the dead man and for the advancement of their own interests. For my own part I think that the condition of mind which refuses to dwell upon the subject at all, and that which presumes to prescribe the precise position to which that departed genius was assigned in the spiritual world, are equally in the wrong. It is in human nature to take a profound interest in interests which lie beyond this life, particularly when those interests involve the well-being or ill-being of one who has endeared himself so vastly to humanity at large. Several millions of human beings received the news of the death of Charles Dickens with the emotions of sorrow at the loss of a personal friend, and it is impossible, therefore, that the remarks in reference to his spiritual future of men who are at once good Christians and original thinkers should be read without feelings of the keenest concern. Nevertheless the attributes upon which the expressed hopes of his future happiness are found must seem puerile and illogical to anyone who is industrious or bold enough to think for himself. These attributes—such as a love for humanity, charity for its weaknesses, the love of purity, truth, and beauty—are far from being exclusively characteristic of Christianity. Jews and Mahometans show them to some extent, and the present aspect of the New York pulpit on the question has a tendency to prove how "unsound" that pulpit is on matters of orthodoxy.

After the Jubilee.

There is only too much truth in what I have said about the loose manner in which the "Beethoven" Jubilee was conducted. Such a first-class fizzle has never been seen in this city. Scarcely any one was paid but the principal singers and leaders of the orchestra, who insisted upon having their money before uttering a note. Ever since Saturday the cars of Second and Third avenues have been thronged with unpaid ushers and choristers, going up to the Rink to present their claims in the insane hope of having them settled. Meanwhile the parties supposed to be responsible are resting from their labors, and are absent from the city, leaving to their clerks the pleasing task of facing the dissatisfied Band of the Unpaid. In remembering that festival, New York has literally nothing to be proud of. Little that was good in it, almost eveything that was bad was attributable to itself. Some of the best music and the best conductorship came from Boston. The Hub never had so fair an opportunity to crow over the metropolis as she has now.

The Chinese.

Seventy natives of China yesterday left this port for a nameless destination in Massachusetts. The mystery surrounding their goal is as as unfathomable as that encircling the bourne of a United States Government vessel entrusted with a secret mission during the war. The seventy are said to be "an able-bodied, fine-looking set of fellows." Perhaps so. No Chinaman that I have yet seen—except, perhaps, Chang—answers to this description. Look at the Chinamen who sell cigars and candies anywhere on Broadway below the Astor House. They look like dry mud, as though the original clay out of which they were made retained its pristine color. I am afraid the romance surrounding the Chinaman is even more poetic and has less foundation in reality than that enveloping Red Cloud. A very good test would be to allow him to address a meeting at Cooper Institute. I should like to hear his opinion on shoes, housekeeping, and the general business of the laundry, in all of which he is supposed by his enthusiastic admirers to excel. The only thing I can find in favor of him is the fact that, like the wise men, he comes from the east. I hope he will not discover too late that, had he been truly wise, he would have stayed there, and not contracted to make shoes at so much a month in that nursery of humbug, Massachusetts. I notice that there is one advantage which the defunct Chinaman who yields up the ghost in Massachusetts will enjoy: it is that of having his body shipped back to the Celestial dust amid which it first saw the light.

Pedestrian Nuisances.

New York is peculiarly afflicted with pedestrian nuisances, one of which affects Broadway, and the other of which is principally confined to the side streets. The first consists in the habit every other man with an unlit cigar has of stopping you, if you happen to be smoking, and requesting a light. The other is found in the bat and ball which the youngster of Gotham is so fond of playing between school hours. As a matter of curiosity it might be worth while calculating how many requests for a light would be made under the above conditions while walking from one end of Broadway to the other, or from the Battery up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at any hour between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. The accidents arising from the bat and ball nuisance have already taken their place in the regular categories of casualties. Why a gentleman smoking a fragrant and not inexpensive cigar should have the weed at the command of any ill-smelling, dirty-fingered smoker who happens to be without a light for the stump he is chewing, or why no lady should find it possible to tread a quiet street without having her nervous system shocked, and, possibly, a bone fractured by a flying ball or a misdirected bat, are problems involved in the general spirit of infidelity which questions the cause and end of all evil, and finds no satisfactory response. When Superintendent Jourdan takes his walks abroad it is to be hoped that, even if the cigar nuisance is irremediable, he will discover some cure for the bat and ball affliction.

ALI BABA.

IN TENTS.

The Mammoth Methodist Meeting Near Boston—The Opening Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASBURY GROVE, Mass., June 22.—Here it is, just as I expected. I meet again the crowd that thronged Desbrosses street, New York; that made my trip on the Norwich line uncomfortably close upon the steamer as we went up East river and across Long Island Sound; that would not leave nor forsake me at New London, but thence jostled me in the crammed cars, gliding through the towns of Putnam, Blackstone and others of historic suggestion; that saw me clear through even when I took to the woods; and that now, together with the multitude of Methodists gathered to the Fourth National Camp Meeting, from various parts of our common country, stick closer than a brother.

Upon our entrance of McClintock avenue, on Tuesday, the singing of the old hymn, "Forever here my rest shall be," seemed to echo back acceptance to inviting grove, cool cottages, and religious influences pervading the very atmosphere. Although a previous engagement prevented my singing the line to mean it, thought I, we'll tarry with you in tents for a season. I am glad I am here, under the protection of the good Governo r of the Bay State, who, by the way, is a leading member in the Methodist Episcopal Church; despite the slight hint that I heard thrown out in the Legislature, upon the reception of his veto of the Hartford and Erie Railroad bill, that he was interested in another line. But, as usual, singing was followed by Scripture lessons, which were blended with prayer that this meeting may be Vineland, Manheim, and Round Lake, the sites of previous similar scenes, repeated and surpassed. To this end circulars were distributed, reading

"HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

"The condition of *your* mind, and the manner of *your* life, while here, will have much to do with the spirituality and success of the occasion.

"Make a full consecration of your time, talents, influence and yourself to God and His cause. Set aside secular interests, all jesting and evil speaking, and in no case allow yourself to be drawn into controversy. Strictly observe the rules of the meeting, and preserve those especially pertaining to public worship and private devotion.

"Be careful to shun excess in eating, and retire and rise early. Permit no special excitement to betray you into a disregard of this suggestion. Ten days of toil demand our attention.

"Waste no time in mere recreation. We come for a vastly more important purpose—to seek the Divine glory!

"The Master saith 'all things are possiole to him that believeth,' etc.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE EPWORTH BIBLE

brought with the antique appearance of the book, for a moment many monastic memories, and created strange conjecture.

Rev. W. A. Boole stated that this is the Epworth Chapel pulpit Bible, therein used for one hundred years from 1695—forty years by the father-pastor, Samuel Wesley, and thereafter by John Wesley until the world became his parish, presented in 1834 by the wardens of Cornwall to Rev. Robert Atkins, who thought it eminently fitting for Mrs. Smith, of London, daughter of the great commentator, Dr. Adam Clark. The executor of this lady, Sir Stevenson, has recently, through the sweet singer, Philip Phillips, made American Methodism its depository.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

This pleasing incident was seized upon and rendered strikingly significant by Rev. John S. Inskip, of Baltimore, chairman of the National Committee. Said he:—"Old Bible, old Gospel; nothing new to tell you, but truth old as Christianity. Text short, easily remembered; forget it never—'Be ye holy.' Holiness all that pertains to true religion, now seen through the prismatic rays reflected upon a single point of observation. To specifically apply it, 'Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy mind, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself.' Here we cannot be beyond temptation or errors of judgment in the conduct of life; but we can be intensely soul-satisfied with God and His Son, who brother to our souls became. We come not to satisfy New England proclivities, to split hairs in argument, but rather to kindle a fire here as of old, to spread in white-heat all over the land. There is not much logic in Divine power.

"Religion an inner life, a verity, though a profound mystery. 'Work is worship,' literally interpreted, an infidel sentiment. No war to wage with good works, but they come short of saving grace. Too many have a legendary Saviour. Rationalism reviewed. Not a few formal. Ritualism and Romanism scathed. Some say, 'hard to hold on to religion.' Get a religion that will hold on to Zion. Never mind about naming it yet; never name a child until it be born; church must start a fire; fire always draws a crowd; must not, in the fast world about us, in religion go back to ex-cart travel; let Christian speed be telegraphic and lightning-quick and powerful."

Brief summary cannot do justice to this magnetic discourse. To-day spiritual yearnings go up in prayer as the voice of one man, and break forth into praise and thanksgiving. Free-thinking Boston stands upon the outskirts chatting; the police are a "terror to evil doers;" and I am safe in my stay from all harm in the path of duty. You shall hear more, after a while, about men and things, Yankees, yelling, etc. *Au revoir.* J. H. H.

CITY ITEMS.

PLEASE NOTICE *that we make up nothing which is not good and serviceable—everything is as represented when sold. Suits we are selling at $7, for Men, are* ALL WOOL *and will wear well, unlike many others sold at apparently low prices, which being part Cotton will not wear, and are really dear at half the price they are sold for.*

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction to every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged and money refunded if preferred, should we not be able to give satisfaction otherwise.

OUR STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of all kinds, styles, and sizes, is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make, and fit, durability and general excellence.
BENNETT & CO.,
Half-way between / TOWER HALL,
Fifth and Sixth streets. / No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FALSE COLORS ON THE FORE-TOP!—Whoever saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair-dye? No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, from Nature's? No one. And mark, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

WE SINCERELY BELIEVE that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE WARM-AIR FURNACES.—The subject of heating houses is one which can never become uninteresting, for the simple reason that not only our comfort but our efficiency as workers depends in a great measure upon the extent to which we are supplied with pure air of a moderate temperature. This question has engaged the attention of experts for years, and each year has developed some new invention which is superior to the apparatus used in the succeeding one for the purpose. One of the great difficulties which has been in the way of securing air of a proper quality consists in the well-known fact that when the temperature of a given quantity of air is increased its hygrometric relations are entirely altered, and the more highly it is heated the more thoroughly it is deteriorated in this respect. A full supply of atmospheric moisture and the avoidance of dust are two important points which require attention. The former is attained by the provision of means whereby aqueous vapors can be added to the heated air, and the latter is most easily secured by great attention to cleanliness in the flues, together with currents of velocity as low as is compatible with the introduction of a proper quantity of fresh air. Mr. Charles Williams, Nos. 1133 and 1134 Market street, is now manufacturing the Golden Eagle Furnace, which meets the above important points. Its large amount of heating surface and the great ease with which it can be opened and cleaned recommend it strongly to those in want of a simple, durable, and efficient furnace. These furnaces are so arranged as to combine the many qualities requisite to warm atmospheric air healthfully, and to do this the material of which it is made is peculiarly adapted to produce the necessary results. The thick cast-iron cylinder which contains the coal, the large wrought-iron heating surface that forms the combustion chamber, the extended air tubes securing atmospheric pressure, and the peculiar arrangement for effectually consuming and preventing the escape of deleterious gases, are among the many valuable qualities peculiar to this furnace. Mr. Widiams has also on hand a large variety of stoves, ranges, ventilators, etc., at his spacious establishment.

NO OLD STOCK!—We have from 65 to 70 hands daily in our cutting department, and from 1500 to 2000 hands making up the clothing in our substantial and beautiful styles. It matters not if we manufacture one hundred thousand dollars worth this week, they are all sold, and the same quantity takes their place the next.

We receive hundreds of orders daily for our $10 all-wool Cassimere Suit, and other suits, from all the surrounding States; from Dayton, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Richmond, Va., and from all the nearer States. Many suits have been ordered from New York city; they say there never was any clothing gotten up in that city to approach them, either in style or quality, for the money.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Cheviot Suits.	Bannockburn Suits.
Cheviot Suits.	Bannockburn Suits.
Linen Dusters and Sacks.	Linen Suits.
Linen Dusters and Sacks.	Linen Suits.
Alpaca Coats.	Alpaca Coats.
Alpaca Coats.	Alpaca Coats.

Drap d'Ete Suits.
Light-weight Cassimere Suits for Warm Weather.
Light-weight Cassimere Suits for Warm Weather.
☞ The Best Made.
☞ The Best Made.
☞ The Cheapest.
☞ The Cheapest.
☞ The Most Stylish.
☞ The Most Stylish.

☞ On these three points we claim that our Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing is superior to anything in Philadelphia.

☞ We warrant the fit the best and the prices the lowest.

☞ Boys' and Children's Department on first floor.

☞ TO CLOTHING MEN.—Selections can be made from our SUMMER STOCK at LOWER RATES than the goods can be manufactured in small quantities.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
The LARGEST Clothing House in America,
Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

POINSETT—SHAW.—January 18, 1870, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, Mr. JOSEPH M. POINSETT, of Jacobstown, New Jersey, to Miss SUSAN E. SHAW, formerly of Beverly, N. J.

RIANHARD—DUVAL.—At St. Paul's R. C. Church, New York city, on the 21st instant, by Rev. Alfred Young, JOSEPH L. RIANHARD and JULIA DUVAL.

SPERRY—SWINE.—On June 16, 1870, by Rev. James Crowe, Mr. PAUL SPERRY and Miss ANNIE M. SWINE both of this city.

DIED.

FETHERSTON.—On the 22d instant, HANNAH STILLE, relict of Michael Fetherston.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1406 Pine street, on Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church.

MCALLISTER.—On the 21st instant, JOHN A. MCALLISTER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 725 Erie street, on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands.

SHARP.—On the morning of the 22d instant, Mrs. MARGARET SHARP, wife of the late William R. Sharp.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 102 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Catharine street.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, Etc.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL SALESROOMS

821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.

6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 1utf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply at No. 128 S. THIRD Street.
6 15 Office Evening Telegraph.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular.
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for tee season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House.
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLERS,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street. M. B. FIELD,
6 11 1m

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.

The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a

First Class Family Boarding-House.

The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.

Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.

TERMS—$15 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED this season for guests,
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 6t] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3'50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL,
on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $2; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new: newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

Wholesale and Retail.

REFRIGERATORS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CREAM FREEZERS,

$2'00 to $30'00

WALNUT BRACKETS.

CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,

5 31 tuthf1mrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IN TIME FOR

BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, and
PRINTING

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY always on hand.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT STREET
AND
No. 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
6 11 s3t tu3t th3trp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.

EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!!

GEORGE W. BOYER,

No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

Keystone vs. Red Stockings.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE-BALL GROUNDS, June 23.—About two thousand persons are here this afternoon, witnessing the game between the Red Stockings and the Keystone. Jack Chapman, of the Atlantic, was chosen umpire. Keystone at bat. Game opened with excellent play on both sides.

FIRST INNING.

Keystone, 2; Red Stockings, 3.

SECOND INNING.

Keystone, 2; Red Stockings, 3.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Reply to the Viceroy of India.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Viceroy of India:—Your despatch of this date is received. I congratulate you upon the successful connection of your country with the balance of the world by telegraph, and join you in the wish for a lasting union between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. U. S. GRANT.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Hart Exploring Expedition.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Hart's expedition, composed of the professors of Cornell University, left to-day in the Rio Janeiro steamer to explore the Amazon basin, etc.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Van Wyck spoke in opposition to the bill and in favor of its reference.

Mr. Logan spoke in support of the bill and attributed the opposition to it to a combination between the protectionists and the Democrats, the former believing that the additional members to which the Northwest would be entitled would not vote for taxing pins and needles, and the latter knowing these additional members would be Republicans.

Mr. Poland denied that there was any such combination as that alleged by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan) who put so much rainbow into the Constitution, as well as everything else. Why should this bill be passed now? Because it was said there was an inequality in representation. It had been sobefore. There always had been an inequality, particularly toward the end of each decade. He believed that the Constitution never contemplated that thrse should be an apportionment until after the census was taken, and that it should be made by Congress.

After a long discussion the Apportionment bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee—yeas, 98; nays, 93. This is regarded as equivalent to its defeat. A motion to reconsider is pending.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Wagner, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING HILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brinton Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lorah, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m4

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17

BASE BALL.

THE ATHLETIC VANQUISHED.

An Immense Gathering—Ten Thousand People on the Field—Intense Excitement—A Close Contest—Score 27–25.

The following is a full report of the great game between the Cincinnati and Athletic, which was published in our late editions of yesterday. The office of THE TELEGRAPH, during the receipt of the news by telegraph direct from the grounds, was surrounded by a large crowd, anxious to hear the result of each inning, and when the announcements were made on the bulletin the partisans of each nine gave vent to their feelings in outbursts of applause:—

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUND, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, June 23.—Never before in the history of base ball has there been manifested such an absorbing interest as is felt in the match that is about to take place between the renowned Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the famous Athletics of this city—champions of the United States.

The unparalleled career of the former and the superb play exhibited by the champions during the past season have heightened the interest to such a pitch that it seems to exceed all bounds. As early as 9 o'clock this morning the crowd began to assemble outside the ground, and when the gates were opened at noon two or three thousand rushed in to secure seats. At this hour (2 P. M.) there are over 9000 people within the enclosure, and probably half that number are congregated outside, covering housetops, fences, trees, and other points of elevation within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

The horse-cars running in the direction of the ground are crowded to excess, and thousands line the sidewalks on all the avenues leading to the grounds. The day opened clear and pleasant, with a glaring sun and a slight refreshing west wind. The grounds are in the best possible condition, and everything seems favorable for a fair and well-fought battle between the celebrated clubs.

The betting last night was one hundred in favor of the Red Stockings, but to-day even wagers find ready takers. An immense amount of money has been staked on the issue, and the friends of both clubs are so confident of success, they are disposed to risk their last dollar on their favorites. A great change in sentiment has taken place with regard to the strength of the Athletics within the past month, and it is now claimed and generally conceded that they have a "nine" of such material that is second to none in the country.

The Athletics, in addition to their regular club flag, fly a streamer to-day, on which is the word "Champion," and the immense crowd cheerfully endorse them in their claim, notwithstanding the absurd statement of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, that the game of Monday last was merely a practice game.

2 25 P. M.—The Red Stockings party have just made their appearance on the field, and were greeted with tremendous cheers by the crowd. Both clubs commenced to pass the ball around, and the respective captains are looking up an umpire.

The following is the batting order of both clubs:—

Athletic—Reach, 2d base; McBride, pitcher; Malone, catcher; Fisler, 1st base; Sensenderfer, centre field; Schaefer, right field; Radcliffe, short stop; Bechtel, left field; Pratt, 3d base.

Cincinnati—George Wright, short stop; Gould, 1st base; Waterman, 3d base; Allison, catcher; H. Wright, centre field; Leonard, left field; Brainard, pitcher; Sweasy, 2d base; McVey, right field.

FIFTEEN MINUTES PAST 3.—The crowd has increased to thirteen or fourteen thousand in and around the grounds. There is a squabble about the umpire. The Athletics name Halbach, of the Keystone Club of this city, while the Red Stockings want Mr. Glover, of the Empire Club of New York. McBride offers to toss for it, but the Red Stockings decline.

The Game Commenced.

After a protracted dispute, John F. McMullen, formerly of the Athletic Club, and now of the Haymakers, of Troy, was chosen umpire.

The Athletics won the toss, sending the Red Stockings to the bat, and at 3·35 the men took their positions.

FIRST INNING.

George Wright was the first striker for the Red Stockings; one strike was called on him and then he hit a grounder over second base. Al Reach stumbled down. Gould followed with a grounder in same direction. George Wright went to the third, whilst Gould took his first. A wild pitched ball sent George Wright and Gould to the third base, where a wild throw of Malone to Pratt sent him home. Waterman struck out.

Allison struck a ball to right field, which Schafer let pass, and Allison reached his 3d base. Harry Wright hit a high foul, which Malone let fall, the crowd bothering him. Harry was then badly missed on a foul fly by Pratt, and, striking one fairly to centre field, was superbly caught by Sensenderfer while running at full speed. Leonard closed the inning by putting a high ball, which Fisler took on the fly. Two runs being made in this inning.

Reach was the first representative of the Philadelphia club and went to his first base on three called balls. McBride had two strikes called on him, when he hit one to centre field, where Leonard was, having changed off with Harry Wright, and that fine fielder, strange to say, dropped the ball and Reach went to his third, while Dick McBride took up his position on the second. Malone went to his first on called balls.

There were three men on the bases when Fisler went to the bat, and by a tremendous hit to right field cleared the bases and made his 3d easily, sending Reach, McBride, and Malone home. Sensenderfer was caught prettily by Waterman on a foul fly. Schaffer made one base by a high hit to short left field, and sent to his 2d on a wild pitch, Fisler coming home. Radcliffe was put out at 1st base by the fielding of Waterman. Bechtel was the next striker, and after two balls had been called on, Brainard made a fine hit to centre field, taking his first and sending Schaeffer home. Pratt had one strike called on him, and then made a splendid hit to centre field, sending Bechtel to the third, and making his first. Reach had two balls called, and then Pratt stole to the second. A pass ball sent Bechtel home and Pratt to third. Reach went to his first on called balls. Pratt then came home on a throw of Allison to Sweasy, to head off Reach, who succeeded in stealing his second.

McBride waited a long time for a ball to strike. He finally hit a bounder to third base and was put out at first base, Waterman finely throwing the ball. This closed the inning for seven runs, leaving Reach on the second base.

SECOND INNING.

Red Stockings—Leonard was brilliantly caught on a running foul fly by Malone. Sweasy was fortunate enough to make his 2d, the ball bounding over Reach's head at 2d base. A low throw by Malone allowed Sweasy to make his 3d. McVey hit to Pratt on the 3d, who not only muffed it but also made a wild throw to 1st, letting Sweasy come home while he made his 3d base.

George Wright was missed on a foul fly by Malone, and then hit a high ball to centre field, which Sensenderfer captured in beautiful style, McVey, however, coming home. Gould made 1st base by a splendid grounder over second, Sensenderfer fielding the ball in fine style. Waterman hit to Tom Pratt, led to the retirement of Gould, who was forced off his base. Two runs.

Athletics—Conard and Harry Wright changed positions. At the commencement of this inning Malone was the first striker and was put out at the first base by Brainard making a neat stop and throw.

Fisler had a strike called on him, and then struck wildly at another and missed it. He then made a safe hit to centre field and made his first base. Sensenderfer hit to Waterman, who fielded it to second to cut off Fisler, but Sweasy muffed the ball. Schaffer had two strikes called on him, when he hit one to Waterman, who could not get it up in time, and each man advanced a base while Schaffer took his first.

There were now three men on the bases, when a wild pitch sent Fisler home, and Schaffer and Sensenderfer made a base. Radcliffe by a tremendous hit over Harry Wright's head made a clear home run, sending Sensenderfer and Schaffer home. Bechtel made two bases by a wild throw of George Wright. Pratt was put out at 1st base by Sweasy and Gould, and Reach closed the inning by hitting a high ball to right field, which McVey took on the fly, and Bechel was left. Four runs.

THIRD INNING.

Red Stockings,—Waterman went to his first on three called balls. Allison was given a lift, as Radcliffe, after finely stopping the ball, made a wild throw. Harry Wright hit to Reach, who fielded the ball to Radcliffe on the second in time to cut off Allison. Leonard's fine grounder to right yielded him one base, while it sent Waterman home and Harry Wright to the second. A passed ball gave Harry Wright and Leonard each a base.

Brainard made his second by a fine hit to the centre field, and Leonard and Harry Wright came home. Sweasy was superbly caught on a tip by Malone. McVey made a clean home run by a splendid hit over Sensenderfer's head in among the crowd in the centre field, Brainard coming home. George Wright made two bases by a splendid hit along the foul ball line, and came home on Gould's fine grounder to right field.

Waterman then hit a ball, which bounded over the home-plate. Malone caught it on the fly while Waterman ran to first. A dispute here arose, and Waterman again took the bat and reached his second on a low throw of Pratt to Fisler, Gould coming home. Allison was put out at first base by Radcliffe and Fisler, Waterman being left on his third. Seven runs were scored, making the score even, eleven runs, uneven innings.

Athletics.—McBride led off, and Brainard commenced pitching rather wildly, and after two balls had been called Dick struck carelessly at high ball, and was caught on a fly foul by Allison. Malone was caught on a high fly by McVey at right field. Fisler made three bases by a splendid hit to centre field, and came home on Sensenderfer's five liner to left field. Henry making his second, Schaffer made a fine hit to left field, which Leonard caught on the fly at last. The umpire decided him, although the decision was very questionable. The inning closed for one run.

FOURTH INNING.

Red Stockings—Harry Wright was finely caught on the fly by Bechtel, the ball being taken over his head. Leonard made one base by a high hit to left field. Schaffer and Pratt had changed positions at the commencement of this inning. Brainard hit a high foul, which Malone was hindered from taking by the crowd.

Brainard then hit to right field and made one base, and took his second on Pratt's failure to stop the ball. Sweasy hit a high ball to short right field, which Pratt fielded so lazily that both Leonard and Brainard came home, McVey and Sweasy to the second, and made his first by a high hit to short right field. George Wright made two bases by a fierce bounder past Radcliffe, and Sweasy came home. Gould was splendidly caught by Sensenderfer.

A wild pitch then sent George Wright home. Waterman made his first by a heavy hit along foul ball line and was left, as Allison was caught on fly by Bechtel, five runs being scored in this inning.

Athletics—Radcliffe made one base by a high hit to short right field, which McVey tried very hard to capture, but failed. Bechtel's long hit to left field in among the crowd sent Radcliffe home, but Bechtel was put out at third base, George Wright sending the ball to Waterman. Reach made his first base by a fine grounder to right field.

McBride hit to Sweasy, who tried to head off Reach at second but did not succeed. Malone had one strike called on him, and hitting to Waterman had a lift given him. Three men were on bases when Fisler took the bat, and as he had in the first inning sent three men home, great things were expected of him. He hit a safe ball over Wright's head at short stop, brought in Reach and McBride while Malone went to the third.

Sensenderfer hit a high ball to right field, which McVey took on the fly, and Fisler was left on first base. Three runs scored.

Total now standing 16 to 15 in favor of the Red Stockings.

FIFTH INNING.

Red Stockings—Schaffer and Pratt changed to their old positions. Harry Wright, after being missed on a foul fly by Malone, made his second by a fine hit to left, and was sent home by Leonard's long hit to centre field, on which two bases were made. Brainard made his first by a high hit to short centre field, and Leonard went to the third.

Sweasy forced Brainard out at second, Radcliffe fielding the ball. McVey made his first by a heavy hit over second and Sweasy went to third. George Wright sent Sweasy home by a lucky hit that bounded over Radcliffe's head. Gould was caught on fly foul by Malone. Waterman forced George Wright out at second by hitting to Radcliffe, who quickly fielded the ball to Reach. Three runs.

Athletics—Schaffer was first at the bat, and after hitting several fouls out of reach, sent a high ball to Harry Wright, who took it on the fly. Radcliffe made his first by a high hit to the short left field, and went to second on a wild-pitched ball. Bechtel was put out at first base by Sweasy and Gould, Radcliffe in the meanwhile making his third. Pratt sent Radcliffe home and reached his first base by a good hit to left field. Reach was put out at first base by Sweasy and Gould, and the inning closed for one run.

The score now stands—Red Stockings, 19; Athletics, 15. Great excitement.

SIXTH INNING.

Red Stockings—Gould was the first striker, and struck out, and Malone fielded the ball to first, putting him out. Waterman then hit well for three bases, sending the ball over Bechtel's head at left field.

Allison then hit several fouls and finally hit a fair ball, that bounded over Radcliffe's head, and he made his first, Waterman coming home. Harry Wright made the first by a good hit to right field, and went to his second on Schaffer's throw to third to head off Allison.

Leonard hit to Reach, who stopped it with his foot, and Allison came home, while Harry Wright went to the third. Brainard sent Harry Wright home, but was put out himself at first base by Reach and Fisler. Sweasy sent Leonard home by a good hit, and took his second on passed balls. McVey was caught on the fly by Sensenderfer, and the innings terminated for four runs.

Athletics—McBride was caught on a fly foul by Allison. Malone made his first base by a mutt of Sweasy, and subsequently missed the ball fielded by Gould. Fisler hit to George Wright, and Malone was put out at 2d. Then, on a wild pitch, sent Fisler to the 2d, and he came home on Sensenderfer's fine grounder to centre field for one base. Sensenderfer stole his second and kept on to his third by a failure of Sweasy to hold the ball fielded to him by Allison. Schaffer was put out by the umpire on three called strikes. One run. The total score now standing 23 to 17 in favor of the Red Stockings.

SEVENTH INNING.

Red Stockings—George Wright sent the ball over the fence at right field and made a clear home run. Gould was caught on a sharp tip bound by Malone. Waterman made one base by a bounding ball over Pratt's head at third base and went to the third on Bechtel's slow handling of the ball. Allison was put out at first base by Radcliffe and Fisler. Harry Wright was caught on fly foul by Malone. Two runs.

Athletics—Radcliffe made his first base by a high hit to short centre field, but was put out running to third on Bechtel's fine grounder to right field by a fine throw of McVey to Waterman. Tom Pratt sent Bechtel home and made his third base by a long hit to left.

Reach was caught on a fair fly by Allison. McBride sent Pratt home, and made one base on a splendid grounder to centre field. Malone made his second by a hit to short centre field. Game now stands 21 to 25. Tremendous excitement.

Fisler's hit to left field was missed on the fly by Leonard, McBride and Malone coming home. Sensenderfer was caught on the fly by George Wright, and the inning closed for four runs. Fearful excitement.

EIGHTH INNING.

Red Stockings—Leonard was put out at first base by Fisler. Brainard went out on called strikes. Sweasy got to his first on a fine hit to right field, but was forced out at second by McVey.

The Cincinnati suffering the first whitewash of the game, cheer after cheer went up, and the Athletics went in for hard work.

Harry Wright went to left field, and Leonard to centre field. Schaffer went out on a tip bound. Radcliffe made one base by a hit to George Wright, who was fielding too far out to get him at first. Bechtel was caught on the fly by George Wright, Radcliffe having to return to his first. Pratt sent Radcliffe to the second and made his first by a good hit to centre field.

Reach sent Radcliffe home by a fine hit over second, and Pratt had a close scratch at second base. McBride sent Pratt and Reach home and made a clean home run by the longest hit of the game between centre and left field. Malone was put out at first base by Sweasy and Gould, and the inning terminated for four runs. The score now standing a tie, 25 to 25.

NINTH INNING.

Red Stockings.—Amidst the most intense excitement McVey took the bat. Two balls were called, and he was then put out at 1st base by the fine fielding of Radcliffe to Fisler.

George Wright made one base and stole his second, going to the third by the carelessness of Reach. Gould hit a long ball to right field, and made his second, George Wright coming home, as Schaeffer dropped the catch. Waterman made two bases by a good hit to left.

Allison was missed on the fly by Bechtel; Harry Wright was caught on a foul bound by Malone; Leonard was put out at first base by Reach and Fisler; two runs.

Athletic.—Three runs to win. Fisler made his second base by a bound ball over third base. Sensenderfer was put out at first base by George Wright and Gould.

Schaffer struck out, and Radcliff was caught on an easy fly by George Wright. No runs. Total—Red Stockings, 27; Athletics, 25.

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	CINCINNATI.	O.	R.
Reach, 2d b	3	3	G. Wright, s. s	2	5
McBride, p	3	4	Gould, 1st b	5	3
Malone, c	4	2	Waterman, 3d b	1	3
Fisler, 1st b	0	4	Allison, c	4	1
Sensenderfer, c. f	4	1	H. Wright, l. f	4	3
Schafer, r. f	5	2	Leonard, c. f	3	4
Radcliffe, s. s	3	4	Brainerd, p	4	2
Bechtel, l. f	3	2	Sweasy, 2d b	2	3
Pratt, 3d b	2	3	McVey, r. f	2	3
Total	27	25	Total	27	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	7	4	1	3	1	1	4	4	0	0—25
Cincinnati	2	2	7	5	3	4	2	0	2	2—27

Umpire—John McMullen, Haymakers.

Time of game—3 hours 25 minutes.

Fly catches—G. Wright 4, Waterman 1, Allison 3, H. Wright 1, Leonard 1, Sweasy 1, McVey 3; total 13. Malone 4, Fisler 1, Sensenderfer 4, Bechtel 2; total 11.

Home runs—G. Wright 1, McVey 1; Radcliffe 1, McBride 1.

Third base clean hits—Waterman 1, Fisler 2; Pratt 1.

Second base clean hits—G. Wright 2, Waterman 1, H. Wright 1, Brainerd 2, Sweasy 1; Malone 1, Fisler 1, Bechtel 1.

Out on bases—By Gould 8, Waterman 2, Sweasy 1; total, 11. Assisted by G. Wright 3, Waterman 2, Brainerd 1, Sweasy 4, McVey 1. By Fisler 7, Reach 4, Radcliffe 1; total, 12. Assisted by Reach 3, Malone 1, Fisler 1, Radcliffe 6, Pratt 1.

Out on foul bounds—Athletic 1, Cincinnati 2.

Out on strikes—Athletic 2, Cincinnati 2.

Left on bases after clean hits—Athletic 6, Cincinnati 5.

First base clean hits—G. Wright 3, Gould 3, Waterman 2, Allison 2, H. Wright 1, Leonard 2, Brainerd 1, Sweasy 3, McVey 2, Reach 2, McBride 2, Malone 1, Fisler 2, Sensenderfer 2, Schafer 1, Radcliffe 4, Bechtel 2, Pratt 3.

First base made on clean hits—G. Wright 6, Gould 3, Waterman 4, Allison 2, H. Wright 2, Leonard 3, Brainerd 3, Sweasy 4, McVey 3; total, 30 times. Reach 2, McBride 3, Malone 2, Fisler 5, Sensenderfer 2, Schafer 1, Radcliffe 5, Bechtel 3, Pratt 4; total, 27 times.

Total number of bases on clean hits—G. Wright, 11; Gould, 3; Waterman, 7; Allison, 2; H. Wright, 3; Leonard, 4; Brainerd, 5; Sweasy, 5; McVey, 6; total, 46. Reach, 2; McBride, 6; Malone, 3; Fisler, 10; Sensenderfer, 2; Schaffer, 1; Radcliffe, 8; Bechtel, 4; Pratt, 6; total, 42.

Bases on called balls—Athletic, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

Errors—Athletic, 11; Cincinnati, 8.

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AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
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The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.
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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.
From July 28, 1869, to date, the Company have received upwards of seven hundred dollars in cash and land grant bonds in payment for lands sold by them.
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FREE OF ALL TAXES.
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ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
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The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
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BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
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Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

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THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

Harper's Magazine for July has the following articles:—"The Vaudois," Eugene Lawrence, with eleven illustrations; "The Ocean Steamer," Jacob Abbott, with eleven illustrations; "Through the Wheat," Florence Percy; "Frederick the Great—VIII, The Conquest of Silesia Achieved," with five illustrations; "Me and My Son," Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; "About Walking-sticks and Fans," N. S. Dodge; "Jane Austen," with four illustrations; "A Dream of the Fairies," S. S. Conant; "The Old Love Again," Annie Thomas, with two illustrations; "The Running Turf in America" (second paper), Hamilton Busbey; "Professor Heron's Mistake," Mary N. Prescott; "Recollections of William Makepeace Thackeray," George Hodder; "Did She Dream It?" Justin McCarthy; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "Flirtation with the Modern Conveniences," Mrs. Louise E. Furniss; "The Happy Valley," Constance F. Woolson; "A Flower Piece," Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Rupert's Land and its People," Randolph B. Marcy, U. S. A.; "James Fenimore Cooper," Thomas C. Latto; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;' "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From the paper on "The Vaudois," by Eugene Lawrence, we take the following description of the Vaudois valleys:—

The territory of the Vaudois embraces scarcely sixteen square miles. The three valleys can never have contained a population of more than twenty thousand. In every age the manners of the people have been the same. They are tall, graceful, vigorous; a mountain race, accustomed to labor or to hunt the chamois in his native crags. The women are fair and spotless; their rude but plaintive hymns are often heard resounding from the chesnut groves; their native refinement softens the apparent harshness of their frugal lives. Over the whole population of the Vaudois valleys has ever rested the charm of a spotless purity. Their fair and tranquil countenances speak only frankness and simplicity; their lives are passed in deeds of charity, in honest labors, and in unvarying self-respect. The vices and the follies, the luxury and the crime that have swept over Europe never invaded the happy valleys, unless carried thither by the papal troops. No pride, no avarice, no fierce resentment disturbs the peaceful Vaudois; no profanity, no crime is heard of in this singular community. To wait upon the sick, to aid the stranger, are eagerly contended for as a privilege; compassion, even for their enemies, is the crowning excellence of the generous race. When their persecutor, Victor Amadeus II, was driven from Turin by the French, he took refuge in the valleys he had desolated, in the cottage of a Vaudois peasant. Here he lived in perfect security. The peasant might have filled his house with gold by betraying his guest; he refused; the duke escaped, and rewarded his preserver with characteristic parsimony. In the French wars of the last century, when Suwarrow was victorious among the Alps, three hundred wounded Frenchmen took shelter in the village of Bobbio. The Vaudois cared for their former persecutors as long as their scanty means allowed, and then, taking the wounded soldiers on their shoulders, carried them over the steep Alpine passes and brought them safely to their native France.

We may accept, for we cannot refute, the narrative of their early history given by the Vaudois themselves. Soon after the dawn of Christianity, they assert, their ancestors embraced the faith of St. Paul, and practised the simple rites and usages described by Justin or Tertullian. The Scriptures became their only guide; the same belief, the same sacraments they maintain to-day, they held in the age of Constantine and Sylvester. They relate that, as the Romish Church grew in power and pride, their ancestors repelled its assumptions and refused to submit to its authority; that when, in the ninth century, the use of images was enforced by superstitious popes, they, at least, never consented to become idolaters; that they never worshipped the Virgin, nor bowed at an idolatrous mass. When in the eleventh century Rome asserted its supremacy over kings and princes, the Vaudois were its bitterest foes. The three valleys formed the theological school of Europe. The Vaudois missionaries travelled into Hungary and Bohemia, France, England, even Scotland, and aroused the people to a sense of the fearful corruption of the Church. They pointed to Rome as the Antichrist, the centre of every abomination. They taught, in the place of the Romish innovations, the pure faith of the Apostolic age. Lollard, who led the way to the reforms of Wycliffe, was a preacher from the valleys; the Albigenses of Provence, in the twelfth century, were the fruits of the Vaudois missions; Germany and Bohemia were reformed by the teachers of Piedmont; Huss and Jerome did little more than proclaim the Vaudois faith; and Luther and Calvin were only the necessary offspring of the Apostolic churches of the Alps.

From Hamilton Busbey's paper on "The Running Turf in America," we quote the following reference to the late John Minor Botts:—

Hon John Minor Botts was one of the most distinguished of Virginia turfmen and breeders. He gave much study to the horse, bred on a large scale, and forgot questions of state to participate in the excitements of the race-course. Though courteous, he was positive in speech, and did not like to be contradicted or corrected. He was wrapped up in the horses bred by himself, fondly believing they had no superiors. Colonel McDaniels, also a prominent Virginia turfman, was a warm personal friend of Mr. Botts. But the friendship existing between them did not prevent them from saying sharp things to each other when their blood was afire. A number of years ago, Mr. Botts had a young mare entered in a valuable stake at Petersburg. The mare had distinguished herself in her maiden performance, and she was a great favorite over all others in the race. Colonel M'Daniels had a filly, comparatively unknown, engaged in the same stake. Mr. Botts was so confident of achieving victory that, when his mare was led on the course, just before the start for the first heat, he boastingly exclaimed, "There is a racer for you! It is a pity that there is nothing here to run against her to-day. Why, I would back her to the extent of $60,000 against anything on the ground." Some of his friends cautioned him to be more prudent in speech, but he would not listen to them. Colonel M'Daniels bit his lips, but said nothing. The word for the start was given, and Mr. Botts' entry won the first heat, carrying nine pounds overweight, not as a penalty, but simply to gratify the vanity of the owner. He felt confident that she could win and pack the extra weight; and if she did so, the performance would be all the greater. Colonel M'Daniel's filly cooled out well, and when called for the second heat she was in superb condition. She got a good start, and ran so gamely that she could not be headed. To the great surprise of Mr. Botts she won the heat. He watched the finish in blank amazement; his confidence in his mare was shaken, and he ordered that the extra weight be taken off. Colonel M'Daniels and Mr. Botts, when the horses were being saddled for the third heat, met on the quarter stretch, when the former said, in a jeering tone:—"Mr. Botts, you have heard the story of the hawk and the blue jay?" "No; tell it to me, won't you?" "Briefly, then, the hawk set upon the blue jay, and pursued the frightened bird with great swiftness. When almost within clutch of the deadly talons, the blue jay darted into a brush-heap, where the hawk could not follow. The bird, so badly frightened a moment before, now turned, in its safe retreat, upon the disappointed hawk with its mocking cry of *c-ter-gle, c-ter-gle*. The application is easy, Mr. Botts. You are *too late* in taking the extra weight off your mare." The manner in which this was said, and the circumstances which gave rise to the speech, so exasperated Mr. Botts that he quarrelled with his old friend. Colonel M'Daniels won the race; and after what had passed, Mr. Botts refused to be reconciled to him. Years passed, and the estrangement grew wider. The war swept over Virginia, and there was an end to turf sports. The outspoken Unionism of Mr. Botts was not pleasing to the Confederate Government. In 1861 he was arrested, and, for a short time confined as a political prisoner in Castle Godwin, Richmond. This prison was the property of Colonel M'Daniels, and at his door the two old turfmen met, after an estrangement of years, a tear in each eye, and a clasp of hands that plainly said, "Forgive and forget;" and they remained firm friends until the one had crossed the far, flowery banks of the silent river, to be soon followed by the other.

Mr. Randolph B. Marcy, in his description of "Rupert's Land and its People," has the following upon the British occupation of the territory:—

When the Hudson Bay Company's factors entered Rupert's Land, they found it peopled with numerous tribes of vigorous, manly natives, who were strangers to the effects of alcoholic drinks, and, in the primitive simplicity of their untutored natures, were prosperous and happy. But the advent of the Englishman upon their domain inaugurated a new era in their history. They were speedily inducted into the diabolical mysteries of the intoxicating cup; and these credulous children of the forest, with the instinctive proclivity of their race, eagerly imbibed the seductive fire-water, and soon became slaves to its pernicious influences; and, from that day to this, spirituous liquor has constituted one of the chief articles of their traffic. To such an alarming extent have the Indians become addicted to the use of this poisonous stimulant, and it has wrought so rapid a diminution in their numbers that now there are but a few miserable remnants left of what were once powerful tribes. They have degenerated into the very decrepitude of barbarism. All this has been brought about with the knowledge and sanction of the very people who now have the audacity to charge us with cruelty and injustice to the red man. Bah! Such barefaced hypocrisy only serves to delude those who are ignorant of the history of English civilization—or, more properly speaking, English *annihilation*—in India, in China, and in British North America.

The British authorities, in opposing immigration into the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, have been actuated by a different motive from that of any special regard they entertain for the welfare of the aboriginal race; and that motive is nothing more or less than the perpetuation of the trade of a powerful monopoly, which thereby has been enabled to barter its wares for a few paltry beaver and musk-rat skins; while we on the other side of the boundary line, in the brief period of five years, have not only populated several adjacent new territories, but have spanned the continent with one railroad, and have several others in rapid progress toward completion.

That the ponderous optics of our lethargic cousin, John Bull, are at last beginning slowly to open upon the importance of this subject the following quotation from a sensible pamphlet, published at London, in 1866, by Thomas Rawlins, F. R. G. S., author of "America from the Atlantic to the Pacific," most pointedly indicates. He says: "To the directors and stockholders of the Hudson Bay Company we would say: The emigrant is even now thundering at your doors; he demands a passage; he asks by what right you exclude him. Why have you not borrowed a lesson from the progress of the country adjoining? Are you blind to your own interest? for, if you continue to pursue your present policy, you assuredly will be. *Brother Jonathan possesses a capacious maw. He is snuffing the savory morsel of the Fertile Belt*; but once let him get a few *Squatters' Rights*, and there will soon be no necessity for any action on the part of the Board of Directors. Their power will have slipped from their grasp, and the road to the Pacific be shut out to them forever. We must not, we can not, permit such suicidal lethargy to continue. We are all interested that unless something is done soon, the connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in English interests is irretrievably severed, and the supremacy of British power in North America will be greatly endangered."

The somewhat equivocal compliment paid us in the gastronomic figure above quoted is eminently characteristic of the nationality of the writer, and exhibits the true measure of John Bull courtesy and amenity; yet it contains an admission regarding the relative enterprise of the two nations which I should hardly have expected from an Englisman. It must be conceded that the gloomy picture of the future which he so earnestly exhibits to the serious contemplation of his countrymen seems almost prophetic; and, indeed, we may truly say that it has already been partially verified.

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At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

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The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

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At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 2:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11:35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west-bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:10 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A. M. and 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Reunited Synod—Second Day's Proceedings.

The synod resumed its deliberations this morning in the church on Eleventh street, below Green, commencing at 10 o'clock, Moderator Richards in the chair.

Previous to the resumption of the regular business of the synod, the various members assembled in the church for devotional exercises, the Moderator conducting the same. After the calling of the roll, the minutes were read and finally adopted, after a few alterations suggested by Dr. Musgrave, in regard to having an explicit statement in the minutes of the old presbyteries, of which the newly-constructed ones are the legal successors.

The Secretary stated the matter would be corrected by a revisory committee. He subsequently made a motion, which was adopted, amending the minutes in regard with the wishes expressed in regard to the matter of legal succession. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to prepare standing rules for the government of the synod, to be reported at the next convention of the synod. The Moderator appointed the following on the committee:—Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Moore, and Rev. Mr. Patterson.

Rev. Dr. Rice moved that when the synod adjourns it adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday of October next, at half-past 7 in the evening, the place for meeting to be hereafter decided upon.

In fixing upon the place for the convening of the synod, a discussion arose upon the various places proposed—Honesdale, Wayne county, Scranton, and Wilkesbarre being the favorites. Scranton was at last decided upon, that locality being the most convenient for the majority of the members.

Rev. S. C. Logan, of Scranton, by request, then appointed a committee of the Scranton members to make arrangements for the convention of the synod, at that place, in October next.

Rev. S. C. Logan then spoke in favor of his motion made last evening, but which was not acted upon, constructing the Presbytery of Montrose out of the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Wayne, Wyoming, and that portion of Luzerne county north of Wilkesbarre Mountain. In opposing a separation of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys from the presbytery as proposed, he said that the above-named valleys are being rapidly filled up, owing to the great development of the coal mines in these valleys.

Rev. Mr. Crane, though having no objection to a large presbytery, yet believed that the one proposed by Rev. Mr. Logan was entirely too large. Some parts are almost practically inaccessible to pastors living in other parts. The country is very mountainous. There are few railroads, and most of the travel will have to be performed on horseback. Mr. Crane, in favoring a division, spoke of the newly developed coal-fields extending from the northern part of Sullivan county into the southern part of the county of Bradford. Ere long that region will be closely populated, and will of itself be large enough to constitute a synod.

The question was further discussed by Rev. Mr. Armstrong and Rev. Mr. Miller, of Montrose.

After further discussion by Rev. Mr. McClintock, of Wilkesbarre, and others, the previous question was called by Rev. Mr. Fisher, but the synod refused to second it. A debate then ensued upon a motion made by Rev. Mr. Fisher previous to the calling of the previous question. Mr. Fisher's resolution provides that the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, and the township of Nicholson, in Wyoming county, and Luzerne county north of Wilkesbarre Mountain, be organized into one presbytery, and the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, and Sullivan be made into another.

The discussion was then resumed upon the three propositions before the synod, Judge Jessups, of Montrose, Mr. Steinmetz, Rev. Mr. Hickey, and others participating.

In accordance with a resolution to that effect the debate on the resolutions before the synod was closed at 12 o'clock. The synod then came to a vote.

The resolution of Rev. Mr. Fisher was laid upon the table.

A vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Rev. Mr. Logan. The substitute was adopted.

The report of the Judicial Committee, Rev. Mr. Stewart chairman, was submitted. In the matter of the complaint of the Third Presbytery against the Luzerne Presbytery, the report advises the adoption of a series of resolutions reciting in substance that inasmuch as the presbyteries between which the difficulty occurred have now ceased to exist, therefore the whole subject, with all the documents connected therewith, be referred for action to the Presbytery of Lehigh, that body being the most competent for the settlement of the question.

Rev. Mr. Logan moved to dismiss the whole subject. The motion, after considerable debate, was voted down. The report was adopted.

A report of a committee appointed to condense into one article the various resolutions in reference to the legal successions of the new presbyteries, was read and adopted.

The balance of the session was occupied in the discussion of the miscellaneous business of the synod.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Lease with the Reading Railroad Company Adopted by a Heavy Vote—The Final Meeting of the Company.

At 11 o'clock this morning a meeting was held of the stockholders and loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to hear the report of the sellers who were appointed at the last meeting to receive the vote upon the resolutions leasing the works to the Reading Railroad Company for a period of 999 years, at an annual rental of $655,000, of which $527,852·52 is for interest on loans and bonds, $30,556 for dividends on preferred stock, and $28,360 on coupon stock. The remainder is for incumbrances, etc.

Mr. John Wiegand presided, and on calling the meeting to order stated its object.

Mr. William M. Tilghman, judge of the election just held, read the report, showing that 153,263 shares of stock had been voted in favor of the proposition and 2982 against.

The chairman decided that the lease had been approved by a majority of 150,281 shares.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, on behalf of William Welsh, Esq., stated that since the closing of the polls a large number of proxy votes had been received in favor of the lease, and in order that they might be regularly received, he offered the following preamble and resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

Whereas, The loanholders and stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, at a public meeting, and by their signatures, have with great unanimity approved of the proposed lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and

Whereas, It is obviously to the interest of all parties that the lease should be speedily consummated; therefore

Resolved, That the officers and managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, with such loanholders and stockholders as they may associate with them, be a committee to procure, as far as may be practicable, the written assent of parties in interest to the lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Mr. Joseph Jones offered a resolution returning thanks to the officers and managers of the company for their diligent and efficient attention to the business of the company. Agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Board of Managers.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—The Hamilton Institute for Young Ladies, No. 3810 Chesnut street, Professor F. A. Cregar, principal, closed its duties for the scholastic year yesterday, by a distribution of prizes and certificates of merit. The number of prizes, and the high averages attained by the pupils, were creditable alike to teachers and pupils. This institution has been in operation for the last four years, and furnishes the residents of the western part of the city with an opportunity of having their daughters educated in the very best manner without sending them from home. This academy accommodates a select number of boarders, who enjoy all the comforts of a home, with only the necessary discipline of school. Many thousand of the young men and women of our city can bear honorable testimony to the ability and success of the principal as a teacher in our public schools.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER.—Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, J. T. Farrell was walking along Callowhill street, near Sixteenth. He was approached by James Charles, who asked for information upon several subjects. Finally he seized the watch of Mr. Farrell and made off. Policeman McGlinchey happened to witness the transaction, and after chasing the thief for some distance succeeded in capturing him. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

MISSING.—Three lads, aged from 14 to 16 years, named Vanderslice, Stileman and Reiss, residing in the vicinity of Front street and Girard avenue, left their homes on Tuesday, stating that they were going on a fishing expedition. Since then they have not returned, and it is feared that they may have been drowned. The Harbor Police have made a search along the river front, but, so far, have been unable to obtain any clue as to their whereabouts.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Included in Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, is a large and valuable lot fronting on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Germantown, Park and Allegheny avenues, Twenty-eighth ward. See advertisement.

THE UNION LEAGUE propose to celebrate "the glorious Fourth" in appropriate fashion. At 12 o'clock the Declaration of Independence will be read, and in the evening there will be music, fireworks, under the superintendence of Professor Jackson, and a grand gas illumination.

THIRD WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Republican nominations for the Third ward are as follows:—

Common Council—John E. Littleton and Thomas Fair.

School Directors—William C. Zane, Henry Gladding, and J. T. Pratt.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Reading of Essays—Conferring of Degrees.

The regular commencement exercises of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, West Philadelphia, were held this morning in St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce. The exercises commenced at 10½ o'clock. The procession of the participants, after a voluntary on the organ, filed up the centre aisle in the following order:—

Bishop Lee, of Delaware.

Officiating clergymen in surplices — Revs. Drs. Washburn, Potter, Howe, Childs, and Hare.

Members of the Faculty of Divinity School in academic gowns—Revs. Butler and Claxton.

The graduating class in gowns.

Members of the other classes of the school in the order of precedence.

Visiting clergymen and members of the alumni.

The officiating clergy and the bishops passed into the cancel, and the rest took possession of the seats which had been reserved for them in the middle aisle. Bishop Lee presided.

The services opened with the reading of the order of morning prayer. The opening portions were read by Dr. Porter, the lessons by Dr. Washburn, and the prayers by Dr. Hare. At the conclusion of the prayers, the 88th selection from the CX Psalm of David was announced by Dr. Howe and sung. The selection begins:—

"O God, my heart is fully bent to magnify Thy name."

After the singing of the selection, Mr. James Cairn, of the graduating class, being introduced by the Bishop, read an essay on the subject of Prayer.

This was followed by another essay from Mr. James Brooks, also a member of the class, on the subject of "The Connection of Morality with Religion."

The 104th hymn, beginning—"O Spirit of the Living God," was then announced by Dr. Howe, and sung.

The Bishop having made the necessary announcement and order, the Rev. Mr. Childs called the graduating class to the front of the chancel.

The Bishop then addressed to the graduates a few words of instruction on the subject of the work of life which, by their own choice, was now before them.

The diplomas were delivered to the class by Rev. Dr. Childs. The class consists of nine members, the names of whom are as follows:—

G. Livingston Bishop,
Author Brooks,
James Caird,
Samuel J. French,
John A. Goodfellow,
W. H. Graff,
George H. Kirkland,
Joseph W. Lee,
Algernon Morton.

The Bishop concluded his remarks and dismissed the graduates from the church with a benediction.

The 276th hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," was then sung, after which the exercises concluded with the final prayer and benediction.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—John Smith, first mate of the bark Eureka, was charged before United States Commissioner Clarke, at noon to-day, with unusual and cruel treatment of a hand named Jeremiah Dismal. He testified that he was struck with a chain-hook and knocked down with a belaying-pin, by which he suffered a fracture of a rib. Smith was held under $800 bail for a further hearing.

A CITIZENS' MEETING.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of a meeting to be held to-morrow evening at Seventeenth and Poplar streets of all citizens favorable to the election of General William B. Thomas to Congress, without regard to party.

ANOTHER HOTEL THIEF.—James Walsh was arrested last evening on a charge of entering the room of a boarder at the Union Hotel, on Arch street, and taking therefrom the sum of $50. The money was recovered and James will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday, shortly after noon, the show case of John F. Leak, No. 814 Chesnut street, was found open and robbed of a lot of jewelry. This is the third time within a year that the same thing has been done at the very same place.

INSURANCES.—The insurance upon the distillery of Daniel Barker, on Kent street, above Twenty-fifth, which was destroyed by fire at midnight, amounts to $7000 in the Royal. The amount is equally divided between the machinery and the building.

FELL DEAD.—John C. Senderling, a carpenter, fell dead at 9 o'clock this morning while engaged in repairing a step at No. 1335 Atmore street.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was shot this morning in the saloon at No. 609 Chesnut street,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the very entertaining military play of *The Lancers* has made a decided hit. The audiences have been increasing every evening, and the piece is evidently one that takes the fancy of the public. The play is good in itself, and it is remarkably well performed, and it will well repay a visit for any one who may be seeking for an attractive method of spending an evening.

AT THE ARCH an entirely new programme will be presented this evening by Mr. Josh Hart's combination. Messrs. Maffitt and Bartholomew, the pantomimists; the Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers; the grand ballet, and all the other attractions of the combination will be on hand this evening with entertaining novelties.

On Monday next the burlesque and harlequinade of *Robinson Crusoe and His Man Friday* will be produced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mlle. Zoe will appear this evening in the drama of *Nita*. To-morrow evening she will have a benefit.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1023 CHESNUT Street.

Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

POLITICAL.

☞ THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH Congressional District, without distinction of party, favorable to the election of General WILLIAM B. THOMAS, at the ensuing election, to represent this Fourth Congressional District in Congress, are requested to meet at Green Hill Hall, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN T. BAILY,
HENRY R. HUNSEKKER,
COL. A. K. GRIFFITHS,
GEORGE G. PEIRIE,
WILLIAM BRICE,
SAMUEL GINGRICH,
CHARLES F. ABBOTT,
LAMBERT THOMAS,
W. J. HANNA,
EDWARD D. STOKES,
EDWARD E. JONES,
S. N. WINSLOW,
S. E. MALONE,
Committee.

6 23 2t

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION

FOR TWO WEEKS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

AT

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4msp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, to rent in a healthy locality, near the Delaware River, on a gravelly shore.

Apply in person or by letter to
WILLIAM P. CRESSON,
2 26* Claymont, Del.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report a substitute for the House Cuban resolutions, which are regarded as very strong, covering the whole subject, and giving everything but belligerent rights to Cubans. The first resolution declares that the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference reports of Cuban barbarities perpetrated on the Island of Cuba in the contest now waging there between Spain and Cuba. The United States protests against these outrageous barbarities by both parties, and denounces them as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare. This Government asks that they may be stopped at once.

Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolution in relation to the contest between the Cuban insurgents and the Government of Spain. He asked the immediate consideration of the report. The resolutions of the committee were read as follows:—

Resolutions declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spain and her island colonies lying in American waters:—

Resolved, That the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference the reports of the barbarous outrages which reach them constantly from the neighboring island of Cuba; that they protest against the repetition of such acts, whether by the Spanish Government or by the insurgents seeking independence; that they denounce with indignation the shooting of captives taken with arms in their hands as a violation of the first principles of civilization, and contrary to the precedent happily established on the North American continent, and in the name of humanity they solemnly insist that these things shall cease.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are pained to hear that the pretension of property in man is still upheld in the island colonies of Spain lying in American waters; that human beings endowed by nature with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are held as slaves; that instead of terminating this pretension at once the Spanish Government propose to protect it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism; that such a system is justly offensive to all who love republican institutions, and especially to the people of the United States, who now, in the name of justice and for the sake of good neighborhood, ask that slavery shall cease at once.

Resolved, That the United States, being once colonies, achieved their independence as a nation by successful resistance to the European power claiming to govern them, and their example was followed afterwards by the Spanish colonies on the American continent, all of which have achieved independence likewise. That already the same aspiration for independence begins to stir in the neighboring colonies of Great Britain; that these instances in harmony with the spirit of the age teach, that the day of the European colonies in this hemisphere has passed; that impressed by this conviction the people of the United States regret to witness the extraordinary efforts of the Spanish Government by violence and blood to maintain the unnatural jurisdiction in Cuba, forbidden by the great law of progress, and hostile to the best interests of both parties.

Resolved, That the people of the United States declare their sympathy with their fellow Americans in Cuba, struggling for independence, and at the same time their sympathy with the people of Spain in their present efforts for liberal institutions in their own ancient land, and they call on this people, as their first stage in reform at home, and for the sake of peace, to recognize at once the right of Cubans to govern themselves; that they make this appeal with sincere good will to the people of Spain, and with assurance that the justice they do to others will redound to their own happiness, welfare and renown.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is charged with the duty of communicating these resolutions to the Government of Spain.

Mr. Cassserly said, in view of the great importance of the subject, he objected to its consideration until the resolutions were printed.

Mr. Sumner said the resolutions had been thoroughly considered in committee, and that Mr. Casserly, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, knew the fact.

Mr. Casserly refused to withdraw his objection, and the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to prevent the enforcement of Chinese coolie contracts for servile labor.

Mr. Casserly gave notice of his intention to amend the bill in some of its very objectionable features, and asked further time for the purpose.

Mr. Stewart remarked that each day's delay lessened the probability of passing the bill, while these Chinese importations were increased.

Mr. Bayard referred to the importance of the question as occupying the attention of the best minds of our day. He thought the introduction of the Chinese element was too recent for any reliable deduction as to the consequences likely to ensue. He thought such differences would better adjust themselves by being let alone for a while.

Mr. Stewart finally agreed to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. Wilson said the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) was forced by the objections made by Senators on the other side of the Chamber to let the bill go over, but he hoped he would call it up to-morrow, or as soon as possible, and press it to a vote. The time for action had surely come when Congress should arrest this importation of servile labor either to take the place of the emancipated men of the South or the workingmen of the North. He was opposed to casting a drag-net over the world, and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to lower the price of labor, and degrade the workingmen of the United States.

Mr. Stewart's motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Sherman moved to limit the debate on the amendment to the Tax bill to five minutes to each member.

Mr. A. G. Thurman objected, as the bill was the most important and comprehensive of the session.

Mr. Sherman considered his motion justified by the rapid approach of the end of the session, and said he would press a vote on it to-morrow.

At 1·15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation, etc., the question being upon the sections relating to the income tax.

House.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to pay pensioners whose pensions were withheld from them between March 3, 1865, and June 6, 1866, by reason of their being in the civil service of the Government, the amount of pension so withheld. Passed.

The House then took up as the unfinished business of yesterday, the Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the several States. The question, being on Mr. Judd's motion to concur, on which he moved the previous question, Mr. Marshall appealed to his colleague to let him offer an amendment.

Mr. Judd declined to withdraw the previous question.

Mr. Marshall hoped the previous question would not be seconded, as it was an outrage to pass the bill in its present form.

The previous question was not seconded—yeas, 75; nays, 87.

Mr. Marshall then offered an amendment providing that in the election by general ticket of two or more members in one State, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be thus elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he may see fit, and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared duly elected. He regarded the bill in its present shape as a violation of a republican government, and as a gross outrage on the people.

He would not undertake to argue the propriety of repealing the present mode of electing members by single districts, although he was inclined to believe that the system of free or cumulative voting was destined to supersede it. Under the cumulative system no party machinery or party trickery or fraud could deprive minorities of the voice they were entitled to in selecting representatives. The correctness of the principle was unquestionable, and this was an opportunity of testing it and putting it in application.

For instance, there would be three members to be elected on general ballots in the State of New York where there were six hundred thousand voters. Under the present system there these three members would all be of the same party, and consequently, parties being made equal, some 200,000 voters would be unrepresented, and consequently practically disfranchised, but, if the system which he proposed were adopted, the minority could agree upon one man for whom it could cast all its vote. As it is, each voter had to vote for each of his three candidates, whereas under the plan proposed he could cast his three votes for one man. This would insure the representation of the minority. He argued at some length in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Cox advocated the amendment and stated the arguments on which the principle was based.

Mr. Garfield also advocated it, although he confessed to little hope of seeing it adopted. He quoted various facts in support of the principle. He believed that its adoption would give a strength and impetus to representative government all over the world.

Mr. Niblack was opposed to any system of apportionment that would make the number of members over 250. The House was unwieldly enough with its present number.

Mr. Haldeman declared his adhesion to the principle of cumulative suffrage or full voting, as the present system was becoming more and more unpopular and the Congress resulting from it more and more degraded. Within two days, this House, which had created a certain set of constituencies in the South, had felt itself compelled to override practical law and refuse to receive the worthy representative of a fitting constituency. Should the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois be adopted, many of his objections to the increase of the number of Representatives to 300 would be obviated.

Mr. Lallin opposed the amendment as one involving the most important rights of the people, and as not having been considered by a committee, but sprung upon the House as the proposition of one member. He also opposed the increased representation provided for in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Smith (Oregon) sustained the amendment, and mentioned as a practical illustration of the principle, the fact that in the late election of the judiciary of New York the minority was allowed to select one-third of the number.

Mr. Cox mentioned as a further illustration of it the fact that in the election of the thirty-two delegates at large to the New York Constitutional Convention, each voter was allowed to vote only for sixteen delegates; that was at least an approximation to the principle.

Mr. Wood suggested that the best and easiest thing to be done in the matter was to non-concur in the Senate amendments and let the whole subject go to a good conference committee.

Mr. Judd was opposed to the engrafting of the principle on this bill, and advocated the propriety of equalizing representation by increasing the number of members as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Bingham opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Marshall on constitutional grounds, the people of each State having full control of the matter, without intimating that it would not be wise for the people to adopt that very plan.

Mr. Niblack inquired why it had not been left to the people of the States to carry out the fifteenth constitutional amendment? (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman might as well say they not leave to the people of the several States to carry out every grant in the Constitution?

Mr. Bingham went on to argue on the necessity of re-apportionment so as to give representation to the 1,800,000 colored voters.

Mr. Maynard opposed the amendment as proposing a system which would more than than the present one be controlled by political machinery. It would be to give King Caucus a power he had never had before.

After further discussion by Messrs Allison, Hoar, Beck, and other members,

Mr. Judd moved the previous question, and rejected all appeals to withdraw it, but the House again refused to second it.

Mr Scofield then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee. The veal question seemed, he said, to be lost sight of, and that was whether there should be an apportionment oftener than once in ten years. This bill proposed a reapportionment in eight years. That was one question which he wished to have considered by the Judiciary Committee. Another question was whether the apportionment should not be made by Congress itself, not by a mathematical agent, the Secretary of the Interior, as this bill proposed.

Another question to be considered was that embraced in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Marshall). As to the argument of Mr. Bingham that this bill was required to do justice to the black voters of the South, he said that instead of giving them power for self-protection and real representation it would only change the power of the men who had wronged and oppressed them. He remembered that at the close of the war, whenever any great wrong was to be done in the House, it was done in the name of the soldiers, and now that that was played out, whenever any fraud was to be perpetrated it was to be done in the name of the blacks.

Mr. Hale argued in favor of the motion of reference.

Mr. Lallin inquired of Mr. Judd whether the House did not on January 18, 1870, after a full discussion and in a full House, defeat a bill of a character like this by a vote of 64 to 104, and did not afterwards in a thin House, without notice, without discussion, after the same had been privately engrossed, contrary to all precedent, pass such a bill by 86 to 84, and did he call that proper, deliberate, manly legislation?

Mr. Judd replied that the first vote was on an independent bill, and was taken at a time when the House knew that the same nice question was contained in the census bill then pending. Subsequently the sections in the bill to which the question applied were struck out, which made it necessary for him to introduce a similar bill, which was discussed, and which was passed by the House. He argued that a reference of the bill at this period of the session was tantamount to its defeat.

THE GREAT NOVELIST'S DEATH.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

The report that Mr. Charles Dickens had been seized with an apoplectic attack on Wednesday evening, and had since remained unconscious, reached London yesterday, and was followed briefly by the sad news that he died at 6·10 last evening at Gad's Hill, his residence near Rochester. He had just sat down to dinner on Wednesday, with his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, who, observing an unusual appearance in his face, became alarmed, and said she feared he was ill, proposing in the same breath to telegraph for medical assistance.

Mr. Dickens replied, "No, no, no; I have got the toothache, and shall be better presently." He then asked that the window might be shut; and almost immediately he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which state he never recovered till the moment of his death. Meanwhile Mr. Frank Beard of No. 44 Welbeck street, Mr. Dickens' regular medical adviser, was telegraphed for, and arrived at Gad's Hill in the course of Wednesday evening. He saw at once that the case was hopeless; but, for his own satisfaction, as well as for that of his relatives, he summoned the assistance of Dr. Russell Reynolds, who could only concur in Mr. Beard's belief that nothing less than a miracle could save the life of their patient.

For the last two or three days Mr. Dickens, although not apparently out of his usual health and spirits, had complained of a difficulty in doing his work, saying that it did not come spontaneously to him as it used to come. Mr. Charles Dickens the younger was telegraphed for on Wednesday evening, but the message did not reach London till yesterday morning. He started instantly for his father's residence, and was present at the death-bed, with two of his sisters, Miss Hogarth, and the medical attendants. It is a significant fact that when, last year, Mr. Dickens was suddenly seized with illness at Preston, his doctor warned him not to read, at the peril of his life, and brought him almost by force to town.

"The Worst of these Railroad Accidents."

From the London Daily News.

The day of his death was, strange to say, the anniversary of the Staplehurst accident, in which, it will be remembered, he was in great peril, and from which some of those nearest to him consider he received a physical shock from which he never really recovered. The friends in the habit of meeting Mr. Dickens privately recall now the energy with which he depicted that dreadful scene, and how, as the climax of his story came, and its dread interest grew, he would rise from the table and literally act the parts of the several sufferers to whom he had lent a helping hand. Now that he is gone it is remembered, too, with absolute pain, that one of the first surgeons of the day, who was present when this Staplehurst story was told soon after its occurrence, remarked that "the worst of these railway accidents was the difficulty of determining the period at which the system could be said to have survived the shock, and that instances were on record of two or three years having gone by before the life-sufferer knew that he was seriously hurt. But the medical testimony as to the immediate cause of Mr. Dickens' death is definite and precise. Apoplexy—an effusion of blood on the brain, the cause an overstrained system, and the result one which was only staved off twelve months ago, when he was induced to obey his doctor's injunctions and to suspend his readings in public—has carried him away at a comparatively early age, and all that remains to his sorrowing friends is to recall with affection the many traits which made this great man so lovable.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41⅛
Con. Stock.....	97⅜	Western Union Tele	34½
do. scrip.....	94⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	55⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	23⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	68⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.....	107	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	80⅜
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	98⅝	Adams Express ex-d	66½
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	109⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co....	16⅜
Chi. and N. W. com..	83¾	United States.....	45⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	64⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.....	117⅛	Gold.....	111⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.R.	94⅞	Market unsettled.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Stocks heavy. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865 do., 110⅝; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 94⅜; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 106⅜; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 124⅝; Michigan Southern, 98¾; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅞, ex-div.; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4500 City 6s, New.	100¾	100 sh O C & A R. b60	47½
$4000 Penna 5s. trf..	85¾	300 do.....	47
$16000 do. cp.	85⅜	20 do.....	47½
$2000 Am Gold.	130⅛	200 sh Read R..b10.	53½
94 sh Cam & Am R.	118½	200 do..b10.	53⅝
1 do.....	118½	100 do..s10wn.	53⅝
9 sh Bk of N Am.	231	7 sh Leh V R.....	58½
100 sh Hestonville..	15	100 do.....s5.	58⅛
33 sh Sch Nav.....	8	100 sh Penna R....	58⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Sch N 6s '82.	85 74	300 sh Read R...b5.	53½
6 sh Penna R...c.	58½	50 do...trf.c.	53⅜
20 do.....	58¾	200 sh Sch Nv.....	8¾
2 do.....b5.	58		

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and Intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

5·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 21 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Abolition of Spanish Slavery.

Senor Castelar's Great Speech.

Cardinal Guidi Opposes Infallibility

A Tailor's Riot in Cork.

Mr. Dickens' Unfinished Novel.

No One Allowed to Complete It.

Completion of the Anglo-Indian Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

IRELAND.

Tailors' Riot in Cork.

CORK, June 23.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday afternoon, caused by jealousy of the Irish tailors. The masters had recently hired a great number of German tailors, displacing the Irish to make way for the new comers. Meetings of the Irish tailors were held to protest against the action of their employers, and a strike resolved upon at once. Accordingly yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped work and collected in crowds in the streets. Soon afterwards rioting began. The strikers attacked the shops of obnoxious employers, many of which were damaged and some sacked. The police charged the rioters repeatedly, and after a vigorous use of their clubs succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens who volunteered to aid the police were stabbed. Considerable excitement existed for a while, but everything is quiet now. Many arrests were made.

ROME.

A Cardinal Opposed to Infallibility.

PARIS, June 23.—At a meeting of the Œcumenical Convention, held on the 18th inst., Cardinal Guidi, Archbishop of Boulogne, made a strong discourse against the infallibility scheme, creating a profound sensation.

TURKEY.

Two Thousand Lives Lost at the Great Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—The *Courier* states that two thousand persons lost their lives at the late conflagration in this city.

ENGLAND.

Finances—Emigration.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Times'* money article says that American exchanges tend downwards, owing to the prospects of the grain trade and the completion of arrangements for the repayment of dividends. The Hudson Bay dividends have been suspended owing to the difficulties in the Pembina region.

One hundred emigrants left this city yesterday for Canada in the steamship Lake Erie.

Mr. Dickens' Unfinished Novel.

LONDON, June 23.—Mr. Chapman, the publisher of Dickens' works, publishes a statement in the newspapers that only one-half of Mr. Dickens' novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," had been written, and that the story will be published as far as finished, and that no one will be permitted to complete it.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The steamship City of Manchester, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here last evening.

SPAIN.

Emancipation of the Slaves.

MADRID, June 23.—In the Cortes yesterday Senor Moret's bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies was considered in Committee of the Whole. Senor Castelar's amendment for immediate abolition was lost by a vote of 48 yeas to 78 nays. It was understood in committee that Senor Moret's bill and the whole subject ought to lie over until the next meeting of the Cortes, when it was the opinion that a measure would be devised by the Government which the Legislature and people can approve for the extinguishment of slavery. Accordingly, when the committee rose, a resolution prohibiting punishment by the lash was offered and carried.

Adjournment of the Cortes.

Action on Senor Moret's bill was postponed, and the Cortes adjourned to the 31st of October.

Senor Castelar's Speech

in favor of immediate abolition has rendered him the lion of the hour. Its reference to Abraham Lincoln attracts the special attention of Americans. Senor Castelar's admirers and the advocates of abolition have tendered him a banquet, which, if he accepts, will be a grand affair.

The Regicide Plot.

PARIS, June 23.—The trial of members of the International Society of Workmen for complicity in the late plot against the nation, which was commenced yesterday, has been adjourned until Wednesday, the 29th. Two more arrests of supposed guilty parties were made last night.

Trial of Reaping Machines.

A trial of reaping machines of various patterns will begin near this city on the 24 of July. Two thousand francs have been offered as prizes.

INDIA.

Completion of the Anglo-Indian Cable—the Viceroy to the President.

BOMBAY, India, June 23.—To the President of the United States, Washington:—The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks direct by telegraph with the President of the United States. May the completion of this long line of uninterrupted communication be the emblem of lasting union between the Eastern and Western world.

Despatch from Cyrus W. Field.

LONDON, June 23.—A banquet is now being held here in honor of the completion of the telegraph line to India. "John Pender, Esq., No. 18 Arlington street, London:—Most heartily do I congratulate you and your associates on the completion of the submarine telegraph lines between England and India, and I trust that within one year the cables from India to Australia and to China will have been successfully submerged, and that in 1872 a cable will be